

There are three propositions perfectly absolutely against any divorce. Carolina stands today; another, no divorces except for conviction of a crime in a court, and not allowing the party to remarry. The third is, divorce "by the judgment of a court shall be prescribed by law."



Special Agent [redacted] pretty, happy, healthy, intelligent, no negative traits noted other than nothing

Both Doing Well.
PICKENS, S. C., September 24.—(Special).—
The wounded in the shooting last Friday
night between Dr. B. Kirksey and Frank
Cox are doing well. Both will be all right

BATES IS READY.
Perfectly Willing To Try the Champion
for Two Rounds.

CORBETT WILL BE ON TIME
A Good Exhibition Is Expected—The
Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Will
Take Place if the Men Live.

Corbett, the champion who is to defend the title against Fitzsimmons at Dallas, Texas, the last of this month will reach Atlanta tomorrow afternoon.
It was a great card the management of the Trocadero played when they secured Bates, the strongest and best man in the city, to face the champion for two rounds on the night of his appearance at the amusement house. Bates is one of the best known men in the city and is known as the strongest, healthiest specimen of manhood in Atlanta. He has been a member of the police force and while with that department showed that he had the nerve and bravery to face anything that came along. He has been in commercial life, too, in Atlanta, and has shown that he is a man of honor and integrity and that he is honest and sincere in all that he undertakes.

W. G. RICHARDS' DEAD.
The Superintendent of the City Water-works Passes Away This Morning.

Mr. W. G. Richards died at 3:15 o'clock this morning.
Mrs. Elkin and Hunter Cooper were at his bedside during the night and they stated that all hope for his recovery had been abandoned. Mr. Richards was rapidly sinking at midnight and his family was summoned.

Mr. Richards has for many years been prominent in city affairs. Since the organization of the waterworks system he has been closely identified in its management. He has been a potent factor in making it the system it now is. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the present system.
For several years Mr. Richards has been in failing health. His constitution was badly broken down and he was not prepared physically to withstand his last attack. He was fifty-two years old and has been a resident of Atlanta ever since it was a village. Notice of funeral and list of pallbearers will be published in tomorrow's Constitution.

George H. Vaillant.
New York, October 1.—George H. Vaillant, of New York city, an extensively known railroad man and late vice president of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, died yesterday at a private sanitarium at Bristol R. I., from a complication of diseases following locomotor ataxia. Mr. Vaillant was fifty-five years of age. He was born in France.

Rev. George Holland.
Columbia, S. C., September 30.—Rev. George W. Holland, D.D., Ph.D., died suddenly of heart disease. Dr. Holland was born in Augusta county, Virginia, fifty-seven years ago. He graduated from Roanoke college in 1872, and studied theology in Union theological seminary, New York, and in Gettysburg seminary, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1880. The same year he was licensed to preach by the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Virginia and filled a church in Harrisburg, Pa., for a year. He came to South Carolina in 1883, when he lost an arm in the northern Virginia campaign. After serving for three years as professor in Roanoke college and six years as pastor in Harrisburg, Va., he came to South Carolina in 1893 and became professor of Greek in Newberry college. In 1894 he was elected president of the Southern Seminary, which he held at the time of his death, the college under his wise management having gained a standard of popularity. Dr. Holland was a polished gentleman, an eminent scholar and one of the foremost educators of the south.

Captain John R. Anderson.
Ringgold, Ga., September 30.—(Special.)—Captain John R. Anderson died at his home in this city last night. The deceased was a conductor on the Western and Atlantic railroad for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of Ringgold. He will be buried tomorrow.

Mrs. Philip Clayton.
At Greensboro, Ga., Mrs. Philip Clayton, the widow of Philip Clayton, who was assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States and afterwards of the confederacy, died on Friday. She was very well known in Atlanta, where she had a number of relatives. Her two daughters, who have been in the city for some time, were summoned to her bedside on Thursday by the news that she had been prostrated by paralysis. She died the next day.

James L. Johnson.
Hartwell, Ga., September 30.—(Special.)—Ordinary James L. Johnson died suddenly at 9 o'clock tonight of abdominal aneurism.

INSURANCE MEN ARRESTED
Charged with Maintaining a Trust
Contrary to Law.
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 30.—Several members of the Kentucky and Tennessee board of underwriters have been indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy and for maintaining a trust. Capases were issued for them Saturday. Only one local insurance man is included in the indictment, which covers eight of the most prominent insurance men in both states. The cases will not be called, however, until the January term, 1896. The indictments were found under section 537 of the code, which prohibits the formation of "trusts, corners, pools and combinations for the purpose of unduly raising the price of any article of legitimate trade." Section 2 provides that the punishment shall be a fine of not less than \$250 and for a second offense of not less than \$500. Section 3 provides that contracts made by any such trust, pool, combination, etc., shall be invalid, and section 4 provides that any corporation doing business under the laws of this state which violates this act shall forfeit its franchise. It is claimed that the Tennessee and Kentucky association has violated the law in set forth in these sections, hence the indictment, which is the sensation of the hour in Chattanooga insurance circles.

Life Insurance Men Fail.
Richmond, Va., September 30.—The Valley Life Insurance company, of Virginia, charged with the sale of life insurance, has been assigned to a trustee. The news is about the company's financial condition. The company is about to be sold. The company is about to be sold. The company is about to be sold.

What the Hotel Men Say.
The strictures on the hotels of Atlanta are severe.
The correspondent of The Herald states that one certain hotel charged as high as \$20 a day with four men in the room and

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST MADE



SAM C. HALLER.

that he undertakes. That he will do all he can to keep Corbett working for two rounds to put him out is certain with all who know him. He has never been in the ring and has never faced a man who has any knowledge of sparring, but he is young, quick, nimble and spry, and if he can't land on the champion it is believed that he will be able to keep out of the way of the man who is to meet him so soon.

Bates is always in fine trim. He never dissipates and is as good one day as another. He says he has no idea of making any impression on the champion, but declares that he is willing to take all the punishment Corbett can heap on him just to learn how it feels to be knocked out.

"I never saw a prize fight in my life," he said yesterday, "and don't know how one goes. But I don't know of any quicker way to learn than by going in front of the man who has whined every body he has faced. I feel you right now I am going to try my hardest to land. I know I must take a chance to get knocked out and that is what I am after. I never was knocked down and I think I would like to know how it feels. But you can bet I am going to keep him from knocking me out as long as I can, and it may be that luck will be with me and that I can pull out the two rounds without going down before the man who has never been whipped."

Billy Pease will be with Bates during the fight. Pease is one of the best judges of men in the south and says that Bates is one of the best men he has ever seen. He has seen nearly all of the big fighters of the country and has witnessed probably more fights than any man in Atlanta, and he is sanguine of Bates's ability to stand up two rounds.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Pease yesterday, "if Corbett will give me ninety days to work Bates I'll bet \$500 that Bates will stay before him six rounds and that he will be quite a fresh man. Had Bates been given the proper attention when he was younger he would have made a man that very few could have turned down. If any of them could add a thousand to my \$500 that Corbett can't put him out in six rounds, if Bates is given three months' training as he should be trained."

There is yet no little talk in the city as to the probability of the fight being stopped by the governor of Texas. The impression is general, however, that the fight will be pulled off a event which is now being pulled off to the Indian Territory where the fight can be pulled off and the spectators be given a chance to get back to the city. One of the best posted men in that line of work is now in Atlanta and will leave for Dallas Wednesday, probably on the same train with Corbett and his party.

It is Sam C. Haller, who was in Jacksonville to handle the crowd in the event the authorities should refuse to allow the fight at Jacksonville. Mr. Haller had arranged for a tent which would have had the tent in position within a few hours after the decision was rendered by the court that the fight was to be pulled off in Florida Athletic Club. He is now going to Texas, and if the fight is prohibited in Dallas, he will be able to handle the crowd in one of the biggest tents in the country.

"I can secure," said Mr. Haller yesterday, "one of the biggest tents in the country and have it where it will be needed so that it can be ready for the crowd within a few hours of the time fixed for the fight in the event the fight is not allowed to take place in that arena in Dallas. That amphitheater they are building there will hold 52,000 and that is more than has ever seen any prize fight in the world, as far as I know."

be killed or it may be passed in such a shape as to allow the one now on hand to go on and to add all after that. There will be at least 5,000 people and maybe twice that many who will go to Dallas to see that fight and the others if they know certainly that there will be no interference. Now every one of them will spend at least \$10. You can't make an average expenditure any smaller than that, while it is more likely to reach \$20 a day. But put it at \$10, the smallest amount, and put the crowd at 20,000, the smallest number, and that would leave \$200,000 in Texas that isn't there now and won't go there unless that fight is to come off beyond a doubt. "I think the whole matter will be arranged so that the fight will come off in Dallas, but if it doesn't there will be a tent ready to serve the management and the fight can come off in the Territory, where there will be no interference."

TEXAS LEGISLATORS GATHERING
It Will Be a Thirty Days' Session of the Legislature.
Austin, Tex., September 30.—There are very few members of the legislature in the city and it is not thought a quorum will be here tomorrow when a special session begins. From those who have arrived, however, it has been learned that the general sentiment is in favor of the immediate passage of a bill making prize fighting a felony. The legislature, it is said, will be in session thirty days, as Governor Culberson will lay other matters before it, among them a bill providing for the establishment of a law making gambling a felony.

May Fight in Mexico.
San Antonio, Tex., September 30.—It was learned here this morning that negotiations have been in progress for several days between the Florida Athletic Club and railroad officials in Mexico looking to the pulling off of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in that country across the river from Eagle Pass, or at some point below there on the line of the Mexican International road, in case it was found impossible to pull the fight off in the Indian Territory. It is stated that the governor of Coahuila, Mexico, guarantees protection to the fighters.

President Stewart writes friend here that he will positively pull the fight off somewhere on or before October 1st if the principals are alive and ready to meet each other.

National League Games.

CLUBS.	Player.	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Baltimore.	...	130	87	.450
Cleveland.	...	129	84	.454
Philadelphia.	...	132	78	.475
Chicago.	...	130	72	.553
Boston.	...	125	71	.545
Brooklyn.	...	121	71	.542
Pittsburg.	...	132	71	.557
Cincinnati.	...	125	61	.608
New York.	...	121	60	.604
Washington.	...	129	43	.753
St. Louis.	...	130	39	.769
Louisville.	...	121	35	.778

National League Standing.

At Philadelphia.	At Brooklyn.	At Baltimore.	At Cincinnati.	At New York.	At Washington.	At St. Louis.	At Louisville.
...

YESTERDAY'S RACES
Dull Day at Gravesend—The Day at Oakley.
Gravesend race track, Gravesend, N. Y., September 30.—The day was a dull one, the track was heavy and the racing was not very good. The program was the usual of a day affair, and was of no such dimensions as to cause the average turfite to enthuse. It was also an off-day for favorites, first two races being won by outsiders. Richard Croker made his first appearance on an American track this season. He watched the sport from the club house stand in company with John Hunter. P. J. Dwyer has sold the colt Applegate to Frank Beard, the consideration being \$8,000.

Entries at Gravesend Today.
First race, five and a half furlongs, handicap, Merry Prince, 114; Sallable, 108; Intermision, 102; Volley, 100; Whippany, 92.
Second race, mile and a half, handicap, Sir Walter, 117; Gallie, 113; Patriotic, 111; Augusta Bell, 90.
Third race, three quarters of a mile, selling, Greenfield stakes, Harry Reid, 108; Manchester, 104; Amette, 102; Belleose, Hawarden, 98; Irish Reel, 93; Kilsken, Nicoll, 92 each.
Fourth race, mile and quarter, Marshall, 107; Diabolus, 107; Adiebert, Candalaria, Cass, 102 each; Augusta Bell, 90. The St. Louis, 92.
Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, Culver stakes, Roy del Cerro, 105; Discount, 117; Ed Kiley, 115; Ed Kiley, 115; Lustrina, 107 each; Kane, 100; Crescendo, 99; Hermanita, 97.
Sixth race, five and a half furlongs, Marmion H. M. Reel, King of Bohemia, Whippany, King Hero, Bon Amie, 112 each; Senator Murphy, Connaught, Carb, Bell Amie, Rummor, 106 each.

At Oakley.
Oakley Race Track, September 30.—The feature of today's racing was a careless ride by Jockey Bergen on Mobalaska. Leading and running easily down the stretch he eased her, apparently to make one of his artistic grandstand finishes, for which he is famous. But Myrtle Harkness came fast under a terrific drive and beat him out on the post. The weather was very cold, which kept the attendance down to small figures.
First race, six furlongs, Sir Dilke, 103; Newcom, 101; W. H. Hick, 99 to 5; won; Janus second, Jane third, Time 1:55.
Second race, seven furlongs, Lottie Mills, 107; Clayton, 7 to 5; won; Dominion second, Logan third, Time 1:59.
Third race, five and a half furlongs, Myrtle Harkness, 115; Thorpe, 4 to 5; won; Mobalaska second, Marquise third, Time 1:54.
Fourth race, one and eighth mile, Henry Young, 118; Clayton, 5 to 2; won; St. Louis second, Buckway third, Time 1:54.
Fifth race, one and three-sixteenths of a mile, W. H. Hick, 9 to 5; won; Janus second, Jane third, Time 2:03.

Entries at Oakley Today.
First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, Imported Sugar, Robinson, Cornea, Judge Bullock, 97 each; Wa Song, Lanzer, Mary Cochran, Mariana, Perryman II, Per, Anna Lyle, 94 each.
Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Imp. Star Ruby, Handome, 102 each; Santa Maria, 99; Handspan, 94.
Third race, three-sixteenths of a mile, Logan, Black Hawk, 115 each; Janus, 112; Paul Pry, 110; Blasco, Overland, 107 each; Marlin, 97.

METROPOLITAN.
Atlanta Is That with Her Many Places of Amusement.
FINE BILL AT THE TROCADERO

Emily Bancker at the Grand, "Lost Paradise" at the Lyceum, Mabel Paige at the Columbia.

The City Trocadero presented a most entertaining spectacle last night, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen being present to witness the excellent program which was presented. There is no better example of the high class vaudeville entertainment anywhere than is presented here and it certainly deserves the liberal patronage which it is receiving. Every number of the programme is excellent. The people who have been engaged are among the foremost specialty artists of the country and not only is the entertainment an exceedingly clever and interesting one, but is absolutely devoid of any objectionable features. There is not a suggestion of anything that would shock the sensibilities of the most modest. It is in short a place which ladies can attend just as they would any first-class theater.

Among the artists who appear is Papinta, an exceedingly clever danseuse, who comes with the record of metropolitan success both from New York and London. The two Judges are famous acrobats and their act is a splendid presentation of man's highest physical development; Gertrude Gibson sings cleverly and dances well; Little Annie Wilkes and Mlle. Proto are clever dancers; Professor De Bessell is a remarkable modeler in clay, who does some exceedingly clever quick work; John R. Harry is an excellent juggler, in fact almost a marvellous juggler, and the most of an acrobatic act which is both funny and exceedingly clever. The music is furnished by Kirchner's famous Thirteenth Regiment band of New York.

"There is nothing at all in the programme which any lady cannot see and hear with propriety."
The mammoth orchestra which is played during the day is a wonderful instrument and is certainly worth hearing.
At the Grand.
Miss Emily Bancker and her excellent company repeated the comedy, "Our Flat," at the Grand last night and again delighted the audience. The comedy is in three acts, each of which is brimful of fun. The dialogue is bright and interesting, while the situations are ludicrous in the extreme. Interpreted, as it is, by a company made up of first-class comedians, "Our Flat" is one of the most enjoyable performances of the season. Dainty Miss Bancker, as on Saturday night, had no trouble in establishing herself a prime favorite with the audience. Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Ryley and the others all won much applause for their good work. The duet of Miss Bancker and Mr. Mandeville, one of the most delightful bits of singing and acting seen here for a long while, "Our Flat" will be seen at matinee today and tonight.

"Lost Paradise" at the Lyceum.
The names of Gustave Frohman and of H. C. DeMille together make a pretty strong combination, but that of William Morris will soon be as strong as either. Judging from the generous applause which greeted his first appearance in Atlanta last night at the Lyceum, where he was seen in "The Lost Paradise," H. C. DeMille's German play of the same name, which has been seen in this city before, but loses none of its old time popularity from repetition. Contrary to what one might possibly expect from its title, there is nothing of the sensational about it. The story deals with the subject of capital and labor, a much vexed subject and one which requires the most delicate handling to make it effective. It is a second act view of the "Knowledge is Power" given and as the iron doors are opened the audience gets a view of the ponderous machinery in motion.

Mr. Morris, the star, makes an ideal, brawny, brainy superintendent of the works. Mr. Morris is a strong, forcible actor and has acquired that most difficult lesson for an actor to learn, repose. His magnificent physique and great natural gifts have made him one of the most popular actors on the stage. As Reuben Warner in "The Lost Paradise" he is seen to very good advantage.
Miss Frances Gaunt as Margaret Knowlton showed real energy and talent in the last act. The supporting parts are all adequate to their respective parts, and the result is a well rounded performance. The play will be given tonight and Wednesday night and at the Wednesday matinee.

Mabel Paige at the Columbia.
The patrons of Mr. DeGivie's popular Columbia theater gave little Mabel Paige a right royal reception last night. This little lady has a clientele all her own and no matter what may be the counter attraction, she never fails to draw paying houses. And this is as it should be, for Miss Paige is one of the hardest working popular actors of the stage. As either a comedienne or a tragedienne she is seen to very good advantage. The play last night was "The Little Egyptian." Tonight Mabel Paige will present "The Little Egyptian." Popular prices, ranging from 10 to 50 cents, will prevail during the entire week at the Columbia.

"A Fatted Calf" Tomorrow Night.
At the Grand tomorrow night Manager DeGivie will present one of the biggest comedy hits of the season, William Gill's "A Fatted Calf." Mr. Gill has written a number of successful comedies, but none of his former works has been so favorably received as this. The company presenting the comedy is said to be an unusually strong one, including such well-known people as Annie Ward Tiffany, Tom Brown, the noted whistler, George Richards, Carrie Roma, prima donna and other equally well known. Mr. Gill's new play is described as a beautiful, three-act, straight, legitimate, musical, domestic comedy. And furthermore, the piece is said to merit the description, "A Fatted Calf" will be presented for four nights beginning Wednesday, with matinee Thursday and Saturday.

Louis James Next at the Lyceum.
Messrs. Wegenhals and Kemper, Mr. Louis James's managers, have spared no money in equipping him with the finest

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE
It Will Cure All Diseases Caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.
If you feel debilitated, have frequent headaches, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you more speedily and permanently as Simmons' Liver Regulator. At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, use Simmons' Liver Regulator.

scenery and costumes that could be procured and further enhanced his productions by supplying him with every accessory of even the most trifling description to enhance the beauty of the stage pictures. The scenery is all by Buehler and Landwehr and the costumes by Herrmann. The heraldic devices, banners, etc., come from London, while the suits of armor and the arms are from Paris. The coming of Mr. James and his splendid company should be a red-letter day in the annals of the local stage. Mr. James will be seen at the Lyceum for three nights in productions of "Orpheus" and "Virginius," commencing Thursday night.

Miss Steiner Returns Thanks.
Miss Emma R. Steiner desires to return thanks to the following singers and members of the orchestra for rendering such valuable assistance in solo interpreting and bringing forth her compositions to the Atlanta public, especially as it was not found practicable to give the concert at the exposition, every number of the programme being beautifully rendered.

Fraise is due the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Louise Taylor, soprano; Miss Ogden, contralto; Mr. William Owens, tenor; Mr. Frank C. Wheat, baritone; Mr. George Gale, tenor; Charles A. Liley, Thad Ackley, Ernest Garrett, Mr. Schubert and Mr. C. Green, William Hubner, second violin; Dr. Lawshe, viola; A. Shultz, cello; F. H. Liley, H. Meister, W. Teeling, first and second clarinet; Fred L. Klicker, bass clarinet; W. de G. Leas, flute; Mr. Shelby, piccolo; Samuel Albright, saxophone and bassoon; William F. Clark, Mr. Fischer, French horn; Steve Crane, solo cornet; C. C. Bitgood, first cornet; Frank Beebe, second cornet; Joseph F. Cooper, second cornet; Samuel H. Dutton, solo trombone; Bruce McLean, first trombone; Sig. Prasadocini, bass trombone; E. W. Dutton, tuba; Fred J. Liley, tympani; Ed Streight, cymbals and bells; Ed Rober, drums; Walter Newcomer, pianist.

VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERA
Produced for the First Time Last Night at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 30.—(Special.)—Victor Herbert's latest opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," was given its initial performance at the Alvin tonight before an audience of awed and enthusiastic admirers packed the beautiful theater. Before the first act was concluded it was a fixed fact that the opera was a tremendous go. It abounds in every element of a successful and popular opera. Enthusiasm became volcanic and eruptive almost every succeeding situation. The "Salam," "Serenade," and the "Human Snake" woman, and in fact all the principal songs in the hands of Frank Daniels, Miss Dorothy Morton and the other principals were applauded to the echo. Repetitions were enforced. There were encores, curtain calls and finally speeches galore. Congratulatory words were showered on the critics of the city press, who confirmed the public estimate of the work. Beyond question "The Wizard of the Nile" is a meritorious opera. Victor Herbert has written and its fortuitous inaugural warants that it has caught the public fancy and ear. The opera is gorgeously costumed and staged, and presents a number of extremely beautiful and imposing scenes. The chief airs are melodious, catchy and engaging and already "Starlight" and "Ave geline" are heard whistled on the streets. A new book by Harry B. Smith is pronounced the best work he has done. The audience tonight was one of the most fashionable that Pittsburg has given as performance for years.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The weather chart of last evening shows a mass of high barometric pressure covering the central valleys, while a slight depression was noted over southern Florida, which may be an early indication of the approach of a West Indian storm. A margin of moisture and low barometric pressure extended along the entire Atlantic coast, Canadian border and the east slope of the Rockies. Throughout the entire country yesterday was unusually warm. At Charleston, S. C., the highest temperature of the day was only 64 degrees. At Knoxville, Tenn., the mercury did climb above 60 degrees. At other places there was a trace of rainfall at Savannah. For Georgia today: Fair, except showers on the coast; slightly warmer; local report for September 30, 1895. Mean daily temperature... 64. Normal temperature... 64. Highest temperature... 64. Lowest temperature... 64. Precipitation during 24 hours... Deficiency of precipitation... GEORGE E. H. Local Forecast.

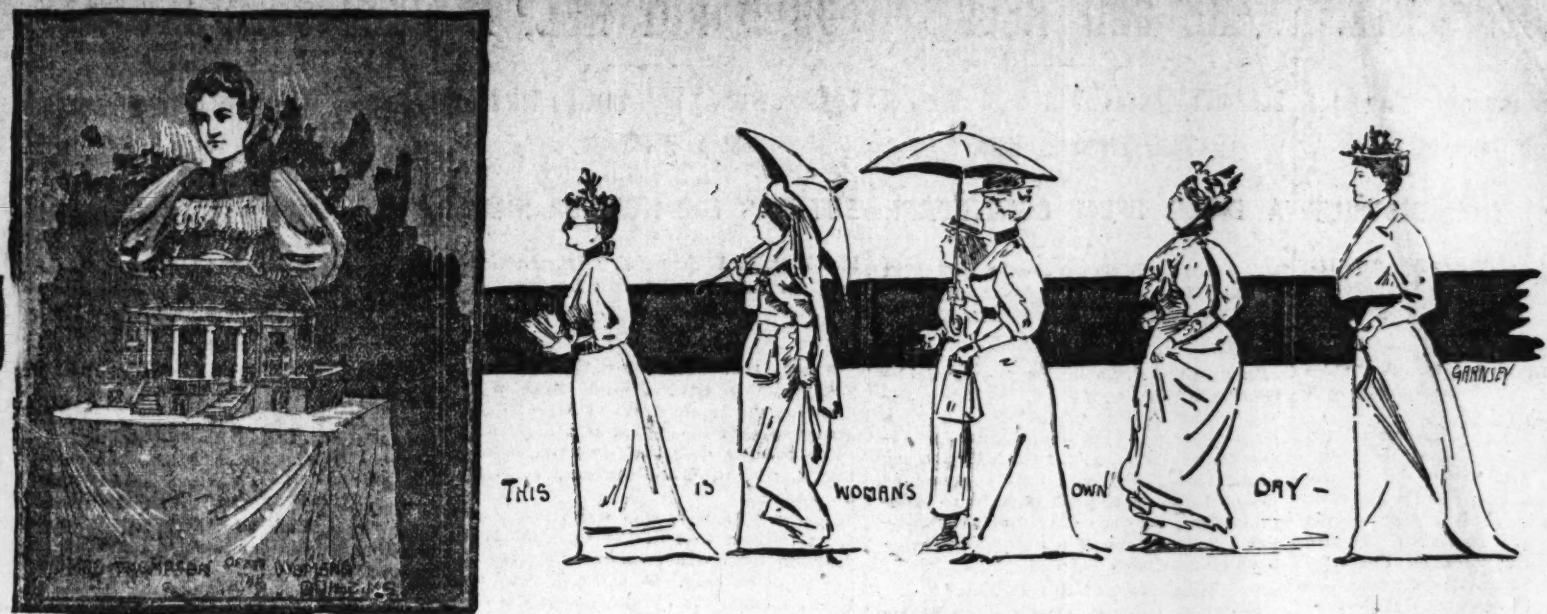
The Weather Bulletin.
Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Station.	Barometric.	Thermometric.	Wind.	Clouds.
SOUTHEAST—				
Atlanta, Ga., clear.	30.127	64	W.	0
Augusta, Ga., clear.	30.083	62	W.	0
Charlotte, N. C., clear.	30.124	64	W.	0
Jacksonville, Fla., clear.	30.067	62	W.	0
Knoxville, Tenn., clear.	30.059	62	W.	0
Mobile, Ala., clear.	30.062	62	W.	0
Montgomery, Ala., clear.	30.106	62	W.	0
Pensacola, Fla., clear.	30.056	62	W.	0
Savannah, Ga., clear.	30.062	62	W.	0
Tampa, Fla., pt. cloudy.	29.977	62	W.	10
Wilmington, N. C., clear.	30.109	62	W.	0
SOUTHWEST—				
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear.	30.147	62	W.	0
Fort Smith, Ark., pt. cloudy.	30.225	62	W.	10
Galveston, Tex., clear.	30.145	62	W.	0
Memphis, Tenn., clear.	30.25	62	W.	0
Meridian, Miss., clear.	30.128	62	W.	0
New Orleans, La., clear, cldy.	30.085	62	W.	10
Palestine, Tex., cloudy.	30.181	62	W.	10
Vicksburg, Miss., clear.	30.14	62	W.	0
NORTHEAST—				
Baltimore, Md., clear.	30.08	62	W.	0
Cincinnati, O., clear.	30.24	62	W.	0
Detroit, Mich., clear.	30.18	62	W.	0
New York, N. Y., clear.	30.28	62	W.	0
Norfolk, Va., clear.	30.06	62	W.	0
NORTHWEST—				
Chicago, Ill., clear.	30.24	62	W.	0
Dodge City, Kas., pt. cldy.	30.14	62	W.	10
Huron, S. D., clear.	30.10	62	W.	0
North Platte, Neb., clear.	30.14	62	W.	0
Omaha, Neb., clear.	30.21	62	W.	0
Rapid City, S. D., clear.	30.21	62	W.	0

Christian Workers.
New Haven, Conn., September 30.—The annual convention of Christian workers in the United States and Canada held in this city for eight days Thursday, November 7th.

Better Health Than Ever
"An attack of La Grippe, a week, and I was weak, and I was nervous, and I was delicate, it seemed never should rally and I was reduced to last try."
—EVA BRAGO, I was surprised after two weeks, to find I was stronger, and now I am enjoying life more than I ever had before.
HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Fair
Chicago.



IT WAS WOMAN'S DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

THE WOMEN AT HOME

They Formally Open Their Splendid Building at the Fair.

A PROUD DAY FOR THE BOARD

John Temple Graves Delivers the Oratorical Address of the Day.

DR. I. S. HOPKINS THE ONLY OTHER MAN

Although Not Finished the Beautiful Structure Is Open to the World. Filled with Woman's Works.

gathering in the exhibition grounds at afternoon to witness the woman's building.

ally turned over by Mrs. Nellie E. C. man's building, thrown open, jammed with and upper hall audience re-

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the eagle flies and the rivers run, yet that it is a very small conclusion, so far as women's hearts beat and women's affections go out in the desire to do good.

"May I briefly recur, ladies of the board, to the time of our first assembling, when in doubt and perplexity we canvassed the question of a building of our own, and how afterwards, in the face of the most ardent opposition, you devoted your time, your money and your best efforts to raise a sum sufficient for one far less expensive or imposing than this? With what anxious concern you looked to the raising of \$5,000, as first proposed; how afterwards, by dint of your wonderful energy and employment of every art and device for raising money, you had gathered together \$10,000, the furthest goal of your then ambition, and on this achievement how with increased ardor you afterwards doubled this sum, thus authorizing the building of this beautiful structure.

"How happy are we gathered together on this spot to witness and take part in the interesting ceremonies of laying the corner stone of this building; and how, from day to day, since that time, you have constantly increased your fund and watched the progress of your building; and now it is finished and is yours, and I sincerely trust to be to you not only a thing of beauty, but a joy forever—a joy in the full fruition of all your noble plans and purposes; a joy in all that shall be accomplished within its walls, not only on this occasion, but in all time to come, for the elevation and advancement of woman.

"I can but remark also on the acceptable responses to our invitation to our sisters of other states in their most welcome presence here and the rich and varied contributions they have brought, making our display as a woman's department beautiful and instructive.

"I also desire to thank Mrs. Edward Peters, chairman of the building committee, for the work she has so ably performed. It is a long step from the laying of the corner stone to being in these finished and elegant halls. It was a long task overseeing, directing and aiding in the work which lay between the two.

"It required patience, perseverance, sacrifice and tireless zeal. These, however, mark the building committee and its chairman from first to last. For our decorations we are indebted to the taste of Mrs. George W. Traylor, whose able direction this work has been accomplished.

"Dedications are short; questions come and go, but the work we have done will last for ages; what we have done will show women what can be done. The little we have accomplished will be a spur to their achievement. Our plans, purposes, desires and ambitions will find fruition in their accomplishments. The good which we have done is the heaven which will leave generation after generation of womanhood in the dust of the past.

"It would fill a volume were I to write the praises due every manager of this board and those who have so efficiently assisted them. It is appropriate, however, to this occasion that I should now introduce to this audience a woman who is already known throughout this country, as a journalist and poet. The assistance she has given to the woman's department of the exposition is the crowning work which goes to the sum of the many things she has done for the benefit and progress of her sex.

"Much of the success of this enterprise is due to her untiring interest and enthusiasm, and the great help rendered by her pen is only a part of her service.

"As a member of this board, hers has ever been a strenuous and inspiring personality, and in every act she has proven herself the generous, broadminded and brilliant woman that she is. Allow me to present my friend, Maude Andrews Ohi.

"Mrs. Albert Cox then arose and announced that Mrs. Ohi would read an ode, which she responded by saying that she had been expected of her, but that she had read an ode at all, but something more than that. She went on to say that she had not expected to speak in such a place, but if her voice did not fail, it would be a pleasure to her to do so.

"Mrs. Ohi's Speech.

"Today we have attained the fulfillment of our hopes. The woman's building is officially complete from pit to dome. It is its foundation, industry its center and aspiration stands upon its summit.

"The work of many months we have done in this structure, an achievement and a triumph, an achievement and a triumph. It has broadened until today it embraces all the interests and industries of civilized world. The cavillers have been silenced. Why should we have been so long in building? Because we have been so long in building for the exhibition of

the eagle flies and the rivers run, yet that it is a very small conclusion, so far as women's hearts beat and women's affections go out in the desire to do good.

"May I briefly recur, ladies of the board, to the time of our first assembling, when in doubt and perplexity we canvassed the question of a building of our own, and how afterwards, in the face of the most ardent opposition, you devoted your time, your money and your best efforts to raise a sum sufficient for one far less expensive or imposing than this? With what anxious concern you looked to the raising of \$5,000, as first proposed; how afterwards, by dint of your wonderful energy and employment of every art and device for raising money, you had gathered together \$10,000, the furthest goal of your then ambition, and on this achievement how with increased ardor you afterwards doubled this sum, thus authorizing the building of this beautiful structure.

"How happy are we gathered together on this spot to witness and take part in the interesting ceremonies of laying the corner stone of this building; and how, from day to day, since that time, you have constantly increased your fund and watched the progress of your building; and now it is finished and is yours, and I sincerely trust to be to you not only a thing of beauty, but a joy forever—a joy in the full fruition of all your noble plans and purposes; a joy in all that shall be accomplished within its walls, not only on this occasion, but in all time to come, for the elevation and advancement of woman.

our best work. The general desire that every article therein should be perfect of its kind, that there should be no trash, nothing poor and unworthy placed before the public because it was by a woman, has been maintained throughout every department. In art, science and literature we have chosen the things that are really good in themselves, and not placed them before public notice because they were woman's achievements. The purpose of this making a representative showing of woman's work was to present it, as a whole, to woman as an interesting object lesson; to give her an insight into the highest human accomplishment; to spur her on to any line of attainment for which she is fitted. This is the object of the woman's building.

"When I review it, beginning at the basement where woman's love-work abides, and where her ministrations to the poor and needy are illustrated—those great woman-institutes which uplifted the Magdalen to a seat by her Savior; when I go farther on and see the great arts of thrift and industry which women are pursuing; when I look upon the noble figures of womanhood about this dome, then is my heart uplifted with the knowledge that this is a great broadening and inspiring achievement.

"The question now comes to me, what shall be the ultimate end of the work we are doing? And the answer seems, 'Work, more work.' The women of the south are so capable of filling any high calling which they may choose to undertake, that this is a great broadening and inspiring achievement.

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"Education in labor is a thing needed by the masses of women of the south. Let us uplift them from their daily unlovely toil and drudgery to an insight into the beauties of industry; into a knowledge of the art and form. Let us teach them how to make the practical, salable things—those embroideries, for instance, done by the women in the French provinces; the fine laces and tapestries woven by foreign looms. These are the things that the mass of our women need to know. Here we have every resource, and when the southern woman shall learn to carve furniture for her home from the beautiful woods of our southern forests, when she shall weave from its cotton and silk draperies like those from the looms of the orient; when she shall form into perfect pattern and plan this wonderful clay of ours, then will the contest in her hand be grace and grace which her land has laid in her soul.

"We often hear from women absorbed entirely in their domestic duties, and from the masses of women of the south, that they are not broad enough to take in the multifarious missions of woman's life, that a woman's home is her kingdom. So it is. But it is well for those to remember that a kingdom contains more than the queen and the royal family. Perhaps I may be too intense upon this subject, but I feel so truly that this is the future meaning of our work that I must express it.

"A few words I must say to the women here today who have taken an interest in this great purpose. I have watched the work grow and develop; whatever there may have been humorous or small individuality to entertain me, it has been overshadowed by the one great unselfish purpose. I will not say that it has been a noble work for a body of women; it has been the noblest and most unselfish work ever entered into and carried through by any body of people. I refer not only to the women of this board, who have from the inception of the enterprise worked with tireless brains and bodies, but also to those who have come from afar to bring the evidences of their progress. They have contributed much to the making of that which stands out as the most practical presentation of woman's achievements that has ever been made in the history of the world. The building stands for itself, speaking more eloquently of its purpose than can human tongue. It reveals the aims of the feminine progressive woman of today—the woman whose womanliness is not weakened, but broadened, strengthened and beautified by the intelligent use of her God-given talents.

"Miss Harding's Speech.

"Miss Julia Harding, the representative of the state, which has been more than generous to the woman's board, was next introduced by Mrs. Cox, and in a short time she turned the floor over to the ladies of the board.

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sional career in which it seems to me women are particularly fitted to excel.

"Madame President, it is with more than ordinary interest and feeling that in the name of Miss Elise Mercier, of Pittsburgh, I deliver into your keeping this house beautiful, a home worthy of the women of Georgia, to whose noble patriotism it owes its existence, and worthy, too, to receive and shelter within its walls the treasures of art, the records of industrial progress, the practical demonstrations of successful work among the defective and dependent classes and the sacred relics of our colonial and revolutionary ancestors that here surround us.

"We are drawing near to another great epoch, the close of the century, and even the most thoughtful among us must be impressed by the series of stupendous events that have marked its course. But to my mind, wars, inventions, discoveries, all sink into insignificance beside the wonderful evolution of the new south.

"The renaissance in Italy has had its brilliant historians, and I believe that in the next generation political economists and students of history will find the renaissance of the south a still more inspiring theme.

"Were I to say all I think of the women of Atlanta who have made this exposition a success, of their admirable combination of softness, strength, courage, energy and gentleness, I would trespass to long upon your time, and would only repeat what the world and your friends from the north tell you every day.



MISS ELISE MERCUR, The Talented Architect Whose Building Was on Yesterday Turned Over to the Woman's Board.

"You have commanded the admiration of the world, and have demonstrated the truth of the immortal motto, 'They conquer who have suffered.'"

"Mrs. Hugh Angier rendered a beautiful solo entitled 'With Verdure Clad.' Her excellent soprano voice filled the hall with its sweetness.

"Colonel Graves' Address.

"The orator of the day, Hon. John Temple Graves, was introduced by Dr. Hopkins, who said:

"There are many rare things that this hall encompasses besides the beautiful walls, decorations and displays; that in their midst was a rare orator, a true son of Georgia, an orator that can be excelled by few."

"Colonel Graves was enthusiastically received. He said:

"A new status and a thousand triumphs have been written in the mighty expositions of today.

"Chicago focused the art and gathered the industrial progress of the world. It surpassed all records and fashioned a new and unpassable standard of display. As the temporary capital, with the purse and the prestige of the republic at its back, it collected history, classified achievement, incarnated prophecy and framed the glorious aggregate with a splendor that dazzled the imagination of the race.

"Atlanta repeats the story in its own brave and conquering way. It differs from Chicago as the stars differ in glory. If the one exposition was greater in scope, the other is richer in suggestion and as prolific in results.

"This is the south's exhibit of recovery—its official bill of health to the commerce of the world. Here is the splendid manifest of the power held in reserve behind the graces of the cavalier—and this the culmination to the bravest miracle of recuperation that the nations of the earth have witnessed since Israel rose from Egypt, or the undaunted Frenchmen drew themselves together from the shameful ruin of Sedan.

"This is the last chapter of an epic that is the story of the world's recovery. Here is beauty and grandeur, mourning and triumph, and their skill was well appreciated by the vast throng present at the opening exercises yesterday.

"This closed the programme of the opening. The work that has engaged the attention and time of a number of Atlanta's most representative women was in one sense of the word finished. The important part of their work was at an end. Nearly all the state and other displays were finished, or will be in the next few days.

have wrapped the characters and destiny of woman.

"The twin cities have given her her free course, and she has been glorified. They have written an axiom in the blank of history and established forever the full equality of the sexes. Anticipating legislatures are far in advance of statutes, the public opinion of the time has weighed woman in the scale of her achievement and balanced her powers with the pompous pretension of the man. Mrs. Potter Palmer, in the record of her work, is better known today than the president of the Chicago exposition, whose name has passed from memory. And you, madam (to Mrs. Thompson), and you (to Mrs. Gordon), in your gracious and successful conduct of affairs, will be linked serenely in equal glory of remembrance with the best work of Collier and his devoted colleagues.

"I do not strain the record or make comparison odious when I say that the laurels of Chicago were won by the woman's board.

"I speak a truth of common acceptance here when I declare that after all the incidents of our exposition have been weighed that will remain the richest in which these brilliant and devoted women, eking their way to the front, have shown their endurance, have marshaled the forces of a section with consummate skill and made every element of our population pay tribute to the purpose which flowers to fulfillment in this high and successful hour.

"I may say further with the ripest courtesy to those splendid ladies of the north, that our southern womanhood has battled her way to the front, and more proudly than ever she stands before the world, the sentiment of Dixie had put a ban on woman's public life.

"Mrs. Boyd was introduced and in a few very appropriate words introduced Mrs. Francis A. Baxter, of Ohio, who made an address on American art and artists. In introducing Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Boyd said: 'I am very happy indeed to introduce to you Mrs. Francis Baxter, who is justly regarded as one of the most delightful lecturers on art in America. When I reflect that this occasion is the inauguration of that series of wonderful congresses which are to form so memorable a part of this exposition, I feel that we have cause indeed for congratulations upon the fact that we have chosen one so able to do us so great an honor.'

"Mrs. Boyd is a gifted artist and her interest in art matters during her short residence here is already being felt. She is a woman of rare and exquisite taste in art and despite the drawback of rather poor health she has done and will do a great deal to assist in making the art feature in the congress an important and charming one. Mrs. Boyd looked lovely yesterday afternoon as she presented Mrs. Baxter to the audience.

"Mrs. Baxter gave a delightful and comprehensive talk upon the effect of a taste for form and color upon a nation. She went on to speak of American art in particular—its future progress and development.

"This talk was followed by a delightful discourse upon the history of pottery, Miss Laura Ivy, of Cincinnati, in which she reviewed the history of ceramics in this country from its beginning, two hundred years ago. The talks were preceded and followed by delightful music from the band.

"The selection of Mrs. Albert Cox as presiding officer for the congresses is a most happy one. She is a brainy woman and one possessed of a handsome presence and great dignity of bearing. She looked extremely handsome yesterday in an elegant costume of black chiffon and lace over dark green silk.

"Miss Ella Powell gave a delightful musical evening. It was one of the many pleasant, refined informal affairs for which the artistic hostess is noted. Miss Steiner was the musical star of the evening and rendered a number of her own brilliant creations with the genius of execution which characterizes her. The company was, as usual, composed of clever, interesting people, witty writers, artists and musicians.

"Mrs. Clarence Knowles inaugurates the social round of entertainment during the exposition by giving the first tea at her own house this afternoon. The occasion will be a charming one in every respect.

"Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon has issued invitations for a bicycle tea at her home in Edgewood on Thursday afternoon between the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock. The idea is quite a novel one, and is sure to prove delightful to the bicycling members of the smart set. Those coming from the city will return by the light of the moon. Miss Gordon's many friends and admirers will be glad to know that she is at home for the season. She is one of the most beautiful and distinguished young women in southern society, and her presence will grace many high social functions during the season.

"The opening of the woman's building was an altogether happy and enthusiastic event and the audience was comprised of men as well as women. The stairways and lobbies were filled with attractive groups of women belonging to the woman's department. On the right hand side was an especially bright assembly, because of the terminus of pretty girls.

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Miss Helen Winslow, the brilliant Boston journalist, and the president of the New England Woman's Press Club, was to have opened this congress, but was prevented by illness from doing so.

The congress held yesterday was the art congress, of which Mrs. Isaac Boyd is chairman. Mrs. Louie M. Gordon was first introduced as chairman of the committee on congresses and one of the pillars of the woman's board.

Mrs. Gordon's address was one of the best delivered. She explained the object of the congresses. Mrs. Gordon said:

"Mrs. Gordon's Speech.

"Not a word is needed to commend the purpose of this meeting to you. That it is the beginning of a series of congresses by women for the interchange of ideas, the stimulation of thought and the consequent advancement of woman in all the spheres in which she moves is all that I need say. Such a series of congresses, successfully carried out, would mean nothing less than a great event in the history of woman—it is with a thrill of pride and delight that I witness this auspicious beginning.

"The advancement of woman must always be along higher lines. Art of painting, of music, of literature, of the finer industries and of home making—these are the paths through which the true development of woman must come. Her progress in every one of these branches of advancement is the purpose of this congress. This purpose does not carry woman out of that delicate atmosphere of home and domesticity in which I am proud to say American womanhood has always moved. But it is to help the wife, and mother and sister to be a better wife, and mother and sister; more enterprising and intelligent, and, therefore, more useful. It is to give infinite aid to the woman who toils, and make her more fit to perform her duties pleasantly, intelligently and satisfactorily. To the woman who writes the exchange of thought and intelligence of those who have gained fame by writing will be of vast assistance. To the woman who devotes her life to art these 'art talks' can but be stimulating and beneficial. To the woman who struggles in the professions the earnest and careful studies that will be made here cannot fail to be helpful. This second of these congresses is devoted to art, a field in which woman has been conspicuously active. I present to you Mrs. Isaac Boyd, who by reason of her cultivation in the love and appreciation of the beautiful in art and her wide range of knowledge upon this subject, is particularly fitted to preside over this meeting."

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in hunter's green with a coquettish hat whose pale green ribbons and pink roses suited well her dainty blond coloring. Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Mrs. Sam Inman, Mrs. Will Inman, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mrs. Louie M. Gordon and Mrs. James O'Neill were among the noticeably handsome women in this group.

As there has been some confusion as to the different chairman of ceremonies and entertainment committee their correct positions are stated: Mrs. Clarence Knowles is chairman of the committee on receptions and ceremonies for the woman's board; Mrs. Albert Cox is chairman of the committee on arrangement of ceremonials for the congresses, and Mrs. Gordon has appointed Mrs. Burton Smith as chairman of the committee on entertainment of woman's congresses; she represents especially the congress committee and has arranged with her a well selected committee to greet the noted women at the close of each day's program in the assembly hall of the woman's building.

Mrs. Y. G. Latham, who is attending the exposition in the interest of Tennessee affairs, has been actively endeavoring to get the many exhibits from her state in their proper places. She is cultured, has traveled and has fine social position and is prominently connected with and a popular leader in religious, charitable and social organizations. Her home is one of the most superb in Memphis and is appreciated by its people, as she is gifted in entertaining, and they often share her hospitalities. She comes from an illustrious revolutionary family. She has been chosen to make an address on Tennessee day, the 6th of October, her theme being 'The woman of Watauga and the woman of today.' Her personal popularity will bring many Tennesseans here on that day.

There will be a meeting today at 11 o'clock of the executive committee with the work of preparing for the colonial entertainment in charge. The meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. F. K. Orme on Forsyth street. It is the purpose of those in charge to make arrangements for one of the most brilliant social events of the entire winter season and the meeting today of the executive committee is a very important one and it is hoped every one will be present.

The many friends of Mr. Will H. Taylor, strict passenger agent of the Southern railway, will regret to learn of his serious illness. He has been in a dangerous condition, but has lately recovered partially. It is hoped he will soon be restored to perfect health.

Miss Leonora Beck left yesterday on the vestibuled limited for New York. Miss Beck was accompanied by Miss Thomas, Kendal, Prather and others.

MRS. JONES' DEATH.

A Lovely Lady Passes Away at Duluth, Ga.

Mrs. W. E. Jones died yesterday home in Duluth on the Southern railway north of Atlanta. Mrs. Jones had been ill for a year and during that time was a great sufferer. She bore her illness and suffering with remarkable patience and Christian fortitude and without one word of complaint during that time. Here was a beautiful Christian life, blending all the graces and virtues that combine to make a beautiful life. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate and loving mother and a true, warm, generous friend. Mrs. Jones was forty-four years of age and leaves besides her family a large circle of friends to mourn her death. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at the Methodist church, and will be largely attended.

Additional Boarders Cox College.

To the list of boarding students of the Southern Female college, Manassas, Va., published in Sunday's paper, the following names are to be added. There is now a total of 37 boarders at the institution. This is the largest boarding patronage the college has had.

Crowell, M. F., Milledgeville.
Eason, A., Cedarhurst.
Gordon, L., Atlanta.
Gordon, L., Atlanta.
Maddox, Maud, Atlanta.
Maddox, Maud, Atlanta.
Richards, F., Jonesboro.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Howell, who reside on Park street, were both thrown from a buggy Sunday afternoon and pretty badly hurt. Mr. Howell was thrown out of the buggy for a short drive, when he horse took fright and ran away. In tussling from Park street into another street the buggy was upset and both Mr. and Mrs. Howell were thrown out. Neither one was seriously hurt, but both were badly scratched and considerably bruised.

—The city fire department had two calls yesterday, neither of which amounted to anything. At 11 o'clock the department was called to 100 South Pryor street to put out a few shingles burning on a roof. Not more than ten or fifteen dollars damage was done. The second call was from 102 West Peachtree street, where a defective fuse caused a blaze and an alarm was turned in. No damage was done.

Don't Wear a Wig.

No matter what the color or condition of your hair—faded, streaky, bleached or gray—it can be made beautiful, glossy and as natural as Nature by one application of The Imperial Hair Regenerator.

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain any atom of poisonous material, will not stain the scalp, baths do not wash it off, neither does curling or crimping.

No. 1—Black.
No. 2—Dark Brown.
No. 3—Medium Brown.
No. 4—Light Chestnut.
No. 5—Gold Blonde.
No. 6—Silver and Gray.

No. 7—Black.
No. 8—Dark Brown.
No. 9—Medium Brown.
No. 10—Light Chestnut.
No. 11—Gold Blonde.
No. 12—Silver and Gray.

No. 13—Black.
No. 14—Dark Brown.
No. 15—Medium Brown.
No. 16—Light Chestnut.
No. 17—Gold Blonde.
No. 18—Silver and Gray.

No. 19—Black.
No. 20—Dark Brown.
No. 21—Medium Brown.
No. 22—Light Chestnut.
No. 23—Gold Blonde.
No. 24—Silver and Gray.

No. 25—Black.
No. 26—Dark Brown.
No. 27—Medium Brown.
No. 28—Light Chestnut.
No.

country during any of our great exhibitions. Their reductions range from one-third to one-half of the regular fare. In fact their round-trip rates are so low that people living at a distance now enjoy the best opportunity of their lives for visiting this part of the south and taking in the south's biggest show.

Atlanta heartily appreciates the friendly attitude, the generosity and the public spirit of her railway allies, and the entire south doubtless shares this feeling. In building up the exposition the railways have aided an enterprise which inaugurates a new era of progress and prosperity in this region. In the near future this wise policy will of course benefit the transportation lines. We look for a rush of capital, enterprise and immigration in this direction as one of the results of the advertising which the exposition will give the south, and it goes without saying that more population, more industries and more production will increase the business of the railways.

We are glad to be able to take this view of it. The railways have done and are doing so much for us that we hope to see them get their reward in the shape of that increased prosperity which must come to them with the building up and development of the country. They are doing a great work for Atlanta, and for the entire south, and our people will not forget it. Nor will it be forgotten that at a time when there is no reduction in any of the other expenses connected with a tourist's sojourn here the railways have knocked off from 30 to 50 per cent of their usual charges.

Gold and Falling Prices.

The American in a recent editorial shows that as one nation after another has closed its mints to silver the demand for gold has increased, its price has risen, and there has been a general fall in the prices of commodities. It is possible that as the lawyer who astounded a more ignorant generation by making four-day speeches has gone down before the better trained competitor who marshals evidence and concentrates argument, so the people will perceive that the statesman who is seen making two-hour speeches will be suspected of missing the important duties for which a public servant is responsible.

Between 1850 and 1873 the labor cost of production was falling faster than silver, and prices were not falling; they were rising and the wage-earner benefited from improved methods of production in higher prices. Since 1873 prices have fallen almost as fast as the labor cost, and the producer has reaped less reward for his industry. The only exception in our industrial history for the last twenty years have been when their rising consequent upon temporary measures to enlarge the use of silver.

These facts cannot be successfully controverted. The rise in gold has caused lower prices, and lower prices mean bankruptcy to debtors, ruin to producers, idleness, lower wages and distress among toilers. The American says:

The silver using countries are placed at a great advantage in competition with us, for they have been working on a stable standard and have had no disturbance of prices. With what we look upon as a fall in silver, prices and wages have not advanced in silver-using countries, while with what we look upon as an appreciation of gold, prices and wages have not fallen in gold-using countries proportionately. The difference between this depreciation in silver and the fall in our wages and prices is their profit in selling to us. To meet this competition is impossible, for we are handicapped with taxes and fixed charges, payable in gold, and cannot reduce the pay of our wage-earners without reducing our plane of civilization.

This leads to increased competition for our markets from European manufacturers, who, no longer able to dispose of their manufactured products to silver-using countries, seek an outlet in the only remaining market—the United States.

Atlanta's Amusements.

Never since Atlanta has been a city has its people enjoyed such a variety of amusements for the entertainment of the whole like the diversion afforded by lights.

There are now three regularly established theatrical houses in steady operation which are booked for the season of the best companies now the people of this country. In addition to these Mr. S. H. Venable, at expense, has improved the old lot for the period of the exposition by an amusement venture that deserves the liberal patronage bestowed upon it. Atlanta is a city and village, and the public have a right to expect from it such attractions as are afforded by every city of any prominence in the country. None of Atlanta's have contributed more to the amusement of the city than the Messrs. and they have shown their work. The Trocadero is evidence of the Venable entered in this connection it is but to say that the performances presented in its stage are in strict harmony with those of the very best and most eminent of the variety and circus of the country. There is no doubt that an attraction of this kind will be witnessed with the same interest and approval as that recently presented on the stage of the Trocadero.

glibly made. It should be slow to condemn without knowing what they talk. The Constitution voluntarily makes this statement in justice to those whose public spirit has induced them to add this attraction to the long list of exhibition amusements. There is nothing presented on this stage which cannot be witnessed with absolute propriety by anybody, man or woman, who sees nothing wrong in attending any of the customary performances usually witnessed at any theater. Of course there are some people who think that the devil lurks behind the curtain of any theater. They are entitled to their opinion, and it would be a waste of time to endeavor to argue them out of it. But to the broader and more liberal sentiment which is ready to approve the good and condemn the bad, on the stage or anywhere else, The Constitution does not hesitate to say that the criticism which has been directed against the stage of the Trocadero from certain quarters is unjust and unfounded, and this comment is made purely as a matter of justice to those who have been made the victims of sensational attack.

Not a Backnumber.

Charles Francis Adams is quoted as saying: "I don't like men who talk for two hours on one subject, and I don't like men who are eloquent."

Commenting on this The Philadelphia Press says that all the speeches made in congress since the war have never changed a vote. It goes on to say:

Civilization makes time precious. Action takes the place of talk. The man who knows enough to point out in ten minutes a course of action knows vastly more than he who takes two hours for proving that his mind is not clear.

Fluency is often but a substitute for direct perceptions and exact knowledge. A talking soldier is a suspicious character. A garrulous banker does not impress customers. It is possible that as the lawyer who astounded a more ignorant generation by making four-day speeches has gone down before the better trained competitor who marshals evidence and concentrates argument, so the people will perceive that the statesman who is seen making two-hour speeches will be suspected of missing the important duties for which a public servant is responsible.

Once the orator taught. He teaches nothing now. It is still supposed that he persuades and defends and attacks and strikes keynotes. Mr. Adams, in peremptory denying that the two-hour talker does anything good, goes to the extreme, but he certainly speaks for a tendency. The world is losing interest in talk and getting up lots of interest in deeds. The statesman of the future will demean himself accordingly.

This is not altogether true. Unfortunately, in the present generation there has grown up a school of orators who have neither eloquence nor personal magnetism, and it is natural that they should be unpopular. But, on the other hand, such speakers as Grady, Talmage and Ingersoll will always draw and sway vast crowds.

There never was a time when good talkers and good speakers were not more in demand than right now. Charles Francis Adams may say that he does not like a man who is eloquent, but the chances are that he has not heard such a man in the past thirty years. Eloquence does not flourish in his balliwick.

A Belated Success.

Mr. Samuel Appleton, the wealthy manufacturer of Bristol, Pa., who died the other day, had a remarkable career. He was sixty-six years old at the time of his death, and every one of his ventures was a failure until about ten years ago. The last time he failed he became so discouraged that he declared that he had no courage, no character, no cash and no credit. He started again in a small way and inscribed on his business cards: "No C. No C. No C. No C." People inquired the meaning of the mysterious inscription, and Appleton became well advertised. His business increased and in ten years he was a rich man.

It is probably the only instance on record where a man made fame and fortune by advertising the fact that he had no courage, character, cash or credit. But his success is, of course, due to the unwillingness of people to accept his estimate of himself. They determined to show him that he was mistaken, and they succeeded.

The Ladies at Home.

The exercises at the formal opening of the woman's board were in thorough keeping with the occasion. They formed the special feature of yesterday at the exposition and a highly interesting feature it was, as The Constitution's report shows.

Too much cannot be said in praise of what the women of Atlanta and those who have assisted them have accomplished. The building is itself one of the most beautiful on the exposition grounds and its contents speak eloquently for the practical progress and the practical accomplishment of the intelligent woman of today. Every feature of it is interesting and what is shown here will undoubtedly attract as much attention as any other one feature of Atlanta's great exposition. Every phase of woman's work is represented here and it is a fact that not in the history of the world has there been so complete a display of its kind.

After months of tireless endeavor the ladies find themselves at last in their beautiful home. No body of people have ever worked more earnestly or with a higher purpose, and everybody rejoices at their splendid success.

The Age of Cheap Books.

During the past twenty years books have been growing steadily cheaper, and within the past five years there has been a great reduction. Paper is cheaper, typesetting machines have reduced the cost of composition, presses are run at a faster speed, and new machines fold, stitch and cover the volumes as they come from the press and tie them in bundles.

Recently a New York firm has made a contract to deliver 2,000,000 paper-covered books at 24 cents a volume, while another firm sells such books in 1,000 lots at 15 cents a volume, less 5 per cent for cash. "McCauley's" is the better class of books.

Books can be produced at such small cost that many authors whose works have been rejected by the publishers now have them printed at their own expense.

With such a continuous flood of cheap books people will care less for them. They will quit reading them because they can no longer keep pace with any branch of literature. They will treat a cheap book as they do a newspaper—glance over it and throw it away. Already we see many well-informed people who depend upon the newspapers for their reading matter, and keep in their libraries only a few reference books and works of permanent value. They do not attempt to read one in a thousand of the books which are issued every year in such countless numbers.

Will not these cheap and hastily read books give us cheap and superficial culture and cause our writers to degenerate into slipshod hacks? It is to be feared that this will be the result. Why spend years in writing a book, only to have it glanced at, thrown into a waste basket and forgotten?

Reasonable Rates in Atlanta.

While there are a few kickers who tell absurd stories of the high rates charged exposition visitors, the majority of the newspaper correspondents declare that Atlanta charges are very reasonable. The special correspondent of The Chicago Inter Ocean writes:

There has been some talk of extortion, but the management of the fair has provided against any attempt of this kind. There are a number of first-class hotels, and they charge the same rate now that they have always charged. In addition to these there are many private houses thrown open to visitors, some of them the finest old mansions in the city, while rooms and board can be had at very reasonable rates. So far there is only one place where extortion is practiced. The street railroad, having a practical monopoly on the transportation to and from the grounds, has increased the fare to 10 cents. The papers of Atlanta have denounced this and the management of the fair has tried every way to defeat it by providing other means of transportation, such as street cars, buses, that carry passengers for 5 cents, but the railroad enjoys the monopoly of rapid transit, and does a large part of the business at the advanced rate.

Of course if there was any attempt at extortion The Inter Ocean correspondent would have promptly called attention to it.

A Narrow-Minded Veteran.

On returning from the blue and gray reunion at Chattanooga Captain H. H. Cummings, department commander of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, made a speech at Westchester, Pa., in which he said that he did not think that the chasm between the sections had been closed. As long, he said, as the people of the south teach their children that their cause was right, though lost, there is little hope that they will become genuine patriots.

Captain Cummings is altogether too narrow and prejudiced. He cannot represent any considerable number of people in his section. At the reunion of which he speaks Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, said that his people could not do otherwise than teach their children that we were wrong. Right there he stopped. He did not take the position of the Pennsylvania veteran that the southern people must also teach their children that their fathers were wrong.

The Vermont governor was far more reasonable in his talk than Department Commander Cummings.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The American, a bright weekly published in Philadelphia, says: "By all odds the best report of the formal opening last week of the great International Exposition of the southern states, that which appeared in The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution. It was well and profusely illustrated. The members of the local staff had their hands full, and they acquitted themselves nobly. Of course the editors had their share, and no doubt, a big one, too, in the day's good work; but the honor and credit of that historical and graphic account of the opening day and its memorable events belong rightfully to the city editor and his reporters."

Says The Newark, N. J., Sunday Call: "The Atlanta exposition which opened last week is a noble showing of the new south's industrial progress. The state of Georgia has been the Empire State of the south for years, and in nothing has it shown its eminence so much as in the real democracy of its citizens and their freedom from false prejudices. Georgia has been a state where it was no disgrace for a white man to work for his living. The colored people of the state have received fairer treatment than elsewhere, and their progress since the war has been phenomenal and unparalleled. The exposition makes these facts plain and it promises to be a practical success, paying as an investment and introducing Georgia to the world in a way nothing else would accomplish."

The Atlanta correspondent of The Arkansas Gazette writes: "While in the lobby of the hotel this morning, accident caused me to overhear some one near by kicking like a bay steer. Turning to see who the aggrieved person might be, horror of horrors, it was one of the most famous newspaper correspondents in the United States, and one of the kind who in my humble way I fancied to be next to the gods, and whom instead is seen to be of earth earthy like the rest of us. It seems that in a local notice of the distinguished gentleman, designed to characterize the man and his abilities, (and indeed neither are of a mean order) his critic, relying on the discernment and good sense of his subject, brushed away obscuring films and proceeded to the bottom of things—giving the man as he is in himself and in his work, and as a consequence here was the subject. It was evidently not to his taste because it did not round off the angles of the man he is and not as no doubt he thinks he is. It is not known how much the writer would have been permitted to peer into the secrets or the weakness of celebrated people, when perhaps conscience stricken, looking around suddenly, he remarked in a low tone: 'Who is that fellow near us in the chair?' Being informed that he was 'The Little Rock Gazette' man, the fellow who knows all about rocks and things, he exclaimed, 'H—!' And departing precipitately, it is probable that 'The Gazette' in the person of its representative will not have the opportunity of bowing down before a teacher as he expects the cities of Georgia to do."

A Fortune for Somebody.

From The Georgia Cracker. Up in Maine they tie the calves to the fruit trees to scare the birds away. Now let some man in Georgia do the same.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Down in Way We're all one people down this way—one flag waves over all. And with one voice we answer when we hear the bugles call! We're all one people down this way—no North, South, East or West. But just that one flag flying over every freeman's breast!

We're all one people down this way; and here the man from Maine Shakes hands with him from Texas on the mountain and the plain; The Lord has dashed the darkness from the bright brow of the day, And the world can roll to 'Dixie,' and be happy on the way!

The Chicago Times-Herald, as well as other western newspapers, has done good work for the Cotton States and International exposition. But with scarcely an exception, the press of the whole country has lent its aid to the greatest fair the south has ever known.

Billville at the Show.

"We're marchin' on Atlanta," said Billville-on-the-Bend, "Where the exposition's boom'n, an' the fun's without an end; We're marchin' on Atlanta, where the bands and bugles blow, An' you're goin' to see old Billville in the show—in the show!"

"We've got a dozen punkins an' a squash two miles around, An' a million vine that reaches where the ocean billows south; An' a Georgia mul' that galloped through the war, so long ago, An' you're goin' to see old Billville in the show—in the show!"

"Oh, we've got the mules in harness, an' the horses are in line, The women are in bloomers, an' the boys are feelin' fine! An' fifteen hundred colonels hear the signal trumpets blow, An' you're goin' to see old Billville at the show—at the show!"

The Philadelphia Telegraph criticizes such poetry as Eugene Field writes as being "compropane." The Philadelphia Telegraph man wouldn't know a genuine poet if it fell over him in the middle of the road.

An Exposition Parody.

"What are the bugles blowin' for?" said folks-on-parade; "It's for the exposition," the brave policeman said; "An' they're movin' on the Midway with the quickest kick of tread, An' they're takin' in Atlanta in the mornin'!"

"What's that so tall against the sky?" said folks-on-parade; "It's the Phoenix wheel a-turnin'," the brave policeman said; "It's movin' on the Midway, but you musn't lose your head, For they're takin' in Atlanta in the mornin'!"

Think of James Whitcomb Riley writing a novel of 60,000 words! And a book of Hoosier verse between whiles! And Riley believes that nothing should be done "in a hurry!"

Fall Time.

Let the sad folks fuss an' fret— Fall time's mighty near; Cotton ain't all tuck in yet, But fields are gittin' clear.

An' cattle bells are ringin'! An' wild geese fieldward wingin', An' golden apples swingin', An' lots of 'em to spare!

Let October fire up— Change the green to gold; Fall time tilts a brimmin' cup— All his flags unrolled.

Hunter's horn a-blowin', Oak leaf fires a-blowin', Milk an' honey to the state, An' the half has not been told!

Eugene Field is coming to the exposition. In a letter to a friend he says: "It is, I hear, a great show, and I shall not miss it. As to a poem—perhaps I shall be inspired to write one before I leave Atlanta. But your exposition is a poem in itself."

Retribution.

Once, when I was poor, Love knocked at my door; "Some sad wretch," I cried, "who begs, 'Am I cup drained to the dregs?' So I cursed him from the light Out into the homeless night."

Once, with golden store, Love knocked at my door: "Some sad wretch," he cried, "whose gold Deems that Love is bought and sold!" So, he cursed me from the light Out into the homeless night!

—Frank L. Stanton.

The Educational Outlook.

Editor Constitution: Educational matters are looking up in this state, thanks to the action of the state school commissioner, and it behooves every teacher to second Mr. Glenn in his efforts. For years we have been trying to reach the rural districts of our state from the wrong direction. We have built "normal schools," we have established "teachers' institutes," we have pleaded with the teachers to fit themselves for better work, and yet amid it all the rural districts have made but little progress, if any. And why is this?

The reason is plain. We have not entered a normal school, and to thereby equip himself thoroughly for his work, he must return to the place from whence he came. As knowledge and teaching power is increased in the teacher there is a desire that increased knowledge and power should be fitly recognized. Not many of the patrons, I am sorry to say, of our country communities are able to distinguish between good teaching and surface teaching. Most of them are more interested in a cheap teacher than a good teacher and I venture the assertion that a large majority of the teachers outside of the city systems receive no salary other than what the state pays them. Now inasmuch as the state no teacher is permitted to have over thirty pupils and for every additional thirty another teacher must be employed, now the state pays annually about \$5 per pupil and this amount multiplied by thirty makes \$150, the salary of a teacher can expect who depends on the public money for his tuition. A well equipped teacher will not work for so many and hence he seeks the cities for a position, while the country community falls back on any inexperienced person who can squeeze through the examinations our commissioner sends out and get some kind of a license. You may build normal schools and educate teachers from now until 'Gabriel blows his trumpet,' but you cannot force them into places where they are not properly compensated for their work.

Go into the county institutes that are held all over the state during the summer months and you will see that only a few of the teachers take an active interest in their work, and they are the very ones that need it least. Give good salaries and the good teachers will come out of the woods. Give poor salaries and talent will leave the field alone. Georgia's commissioner of education is the man for the place, and instead of parading the state with bombasticatory, he has gone to work to build up Georgia's school interests in a practical way.

It is a Fact that The Atlanta Daily Constitution during the next ninety days will be a larger and a better paper than it has ever been before. During that time it will print over

8,000 Columns.

containing the news from all parts of the world. There is not a city in the universe from which the wires are not freighted with news for The Constitution.

\$1.75

sent in this week will pay for this vast volume of reading matter running to the first of the new year. This is less than 2 cents for each paper, and amounts to fifty columns for 1 cent!

The period to be covered by this three months will be fruitful in history-making.

The Next Presidency.

Involving so much of moment to the citizen, will be largely determined by the opening days of congress, which begins its session in December. In that congress republican will attack democracy, and democracy will be attacked from within by the gold-bug conspirators, who threaten to lay the party at the feet of republicanism with its force bills and sectional legislation.

The Fall Elections

have already taken shape, and from New York to Kentucky the lines have been drawn between states' rights and centralism.

Cuba's Fight for Freedom

will be emphasized by American recognition of her belligerent rights. The question as to whether the island will be ceded by Spain, become annexed either to the United States or to Mexico, or be recognized as an independent republic, will challenge the attention of all intelligent men.

The Georgia Legislature

will assemble this month. It will be called upon to deal with the prohibition question, to establish a state reformatory for juveniles, handle the leasing of convict, and the legislature upon other topics which affect every citizen. The debates will appear in extenso in The Constitution, which recognizes the fact that every citizen should be kept informed of what is going on.

The Great Exposition

will be fruitful of themes every day which must prove of interest to the people all over the union.

If you would keep abreast of all these subjects, fortify yourself in time by subscribing for the balance of the year, which will cost you

Only \$1.75.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

"I was afraid they were going to drink Atlanta dry, so I came up this week to take in the exposition while there was a smile or two left," remarked a man looking little more than a child from Morgan county yesterday, standing on the marble floor of the Markham house.

"And what made you think they would drink Atlanta dry?" remarked a man from Birmingham with an air of curiosity. "In Birmingham they think it impossible to drink a town dry." "Oh, well, I saw that the Kentucky editors had been here, and next I read in The Constitution that the South Carolina editors were soon to come, and—er—need I say more?"

"But don't you know that the Kentuckians and the South Carolinians are the worst enemies barrooms have outside of their own states?" asked a man from Griffin, who seemed well posted on the subject.

"And how is that?" asked the man from Morgan county perplexed. "Why, because they always carry their bottles with them in their gripes. The Kentuckian thinks there is no whiskey worth drinking outside of the border lines of his native state, and the South Carolinian thinks there is nothing on earth that can touch the 'palmetto brand,' which Governor Tillman introduced several years ago. Why, they even have the palmetto tree engraved on their bottles, and they will drink no other whiskey while they are traveling around the country. They keep it with them all the time. Those from Charleston call it 'States' Rights' whiskey. The Charleston people love it for Tillman's sake."

The man from Morgan county sighed with a feeling of relief, and declared that he might visit the exposition again if that was the case.

Mr. J. W. Long and Editor Charles Phillips, of The Athens Banner, are here from the Classic City enjoying the exposition.

Judge Alf Crovatt, of Brunswick, is here spending several days. He says the exposure of Georgia along the coast will be represented by large delegations from time to time during the exposition in Atlanta. South Georgia is well represented in exhibits setting forth the claims of the region for its wealth of timber and agricultural resources, and the people will all come up to see the showing they have made.

When the confederate veterans were returning from the dedicatory exercises at Chickamauga, with others, quite a large party stopped off at Marietta to spend a few hours at Kenesaw. The veterans of the battles that were fought from the mountain top. In the party was Mr. Milton, of the United States revenue department. Several were standing in a group discussing war incidents when some one remarked that he had an interesting war tale.

"So have I," said Mr. Milton, and placing his hand on his neck pointed to a large knot that was plainly to be seen. "That is a very interesting relic to me. The bullet that you see imbedded in the flesh of my neck was received in a battle. The bullet entered my breast just above the heart, ploughed its way through to the back of my neck, where it lodged. I will retain that relic in my possession as long as I live."

Mr. Milton was wounded in many places and now carries two other balls in addition to the one that is imbedded in his neck. He is still a splendid shot and can easily kill a rabbit fifty yards with his pistol.

"Atlanta is a metropolitan city," said General Schofield, when he was in the city a few days ago. "I never expected to see Atlanta what she is today. About thirty years ago, when I passed through the south and saw the city in flames, I little thought that ever again she would rise from her ashes. In this I have been greatly disappointed. In all her ways Atlanta is like the large cities of the east and west. She has reached a point that is simply astonishing to those who knew the city in former days. Phoenixlike she has risen from the ashes of war and who can foretell her destiny?"

This spirit that is being manifested by the present generation to get something for nothing is being demonstrated very forcibly in the office of Chief of Admissions, Felder, of the exposition company. "I have been very anxious to obtain a pass to the exposition," said a young man, "so I have written a friend of mine who is the editor of a weekly published out in Texas asking that I be appointed special correspondent from Atlanta to his paper. Here is his letter." And he flung the manuscript with an air of dignity upon the desk of the pass maker. The letter was in the nature of a certificate to the effect that the young man had been appointed

this character occurs in Mr. Felder's office. He is besieged on all sides and by everybody. It is human nature to desire peace and nature is something that it is not easy to satisfy.

"Now what is a poor newspaper man going to do about those fakirs that are lately taking the country?" remarked Mr. Righter, the well-known correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune, in the Aragon hotel last night.

"The other night a fellow came to the office of the city editor of The Picayune and handed in a funeral notice, which he asked with tears in his eyes might appear in the paper next day. He paid the price of such advertising notices, which I think was a good deal. He wanted to give a few points concerning the man reported to be dead. The city editor wrote a nice notice apart from the regular formal funeral notice and told of the man's virtues. He even went into details and told of the pathetic scene around the deathbed of the man."

The next morning, bright and early, the man reported to have been dead appeared in the office of the managing editor and wanted to practice with a pistol at ten paces. He wanted to show how skillful he was with a Colt's 44, and when the managing editor started to explain he couldn't see the point worth a cent. "The story is not without a moral. It seems that the only thing left for a newspaper man to do is to keep his pistol by him and draw it on all occasions of this kind. The city editor in question thought he was doing the dead man a good deed turn in extolling his virtues, and out of the goodness of his heart wrote all manner of pretty paragraphs about him. Unless the courts of the country can get laws that protect a newspaper man from these fakirs it does seem that the only road left open to them is to rent pistols, if they haven't been enough to buy them, and be ready for dead men who come into the office after their obituaries have been written spoiling for a scrap."

Verbum sap.

Colonel J. E. duBignon, of Brunswick, is in the city.

"The good old county of Bartow is going to be here in dead earnest," remarked Colonel Tom Lyons, the politician of north Georgia, yesterday at the Kimball hotel. "There is the county that used to lead all others in Georgia at the fairs that were given in Atlanta in the old days and she is determined not to be behind the other counties at this great fair. We have the richest section in the south and the best mineral field of the country."

Judge George H. Craig, of Selma, Alabama, came up yesterday with company with Mr. Frank Welch, who is possibly the widest known and largest lumber manufacturer in Alabama. The object of their visit here is to meet ex-Governor Jackson, of Maryland, today for the purpose of discussing trade that involves the handling of 60,000 acres of timber land in Geneva county, Alabama. The land in question is owned by Mr. Jackson. If the deal is closed satisfactorily, Mr. Welch will have the management of getting out the timber. This will mean the erection of one of the largest saw mills in the south in Geneva county. Judge Craig is along to draw up the necessary papers in the deal, should it go through all right.

Judge Craig is one of the leading and most active republicans in Alabama. His name is not confined to Alabama alone. He has a national reputation. For four years he represented the Fourth district of Alabama in congress, succeeding General Charles M. Shelley, now of Birmingham. Besides this, and previous to that time, he was judge of the circuit court in that state for several years. He was a member of the last visiting board at West Point. "Down in Alabama," said the judge, "the republicans don't have much show now. We are in the minority there; the democrats, you know, have everything. It was different years ago. The tables were then turned and we had an inning."

Colonel Sam Bell, formerly ticket agent of the old Richmond and Danville railroad, is in the city. His friends are glad to see him at the Markham once more.

Dr. Sweb Billups, one of the best known men in Georgia, was here yesterday. He came from Athens to attend the funeral of his son, the late Robert Billups. Dr. Sweb Billups is one of the gentlemen of the old school, whose polite and chivalrous manner wins friends wherever he goes and admiration everywhere.

"Of course, I don't know what were the tactics in Japan and China," said a stranger in the office of one of the city hotels yesterday, "but it does strike me that they are rather hard on reporters and war correspondents. I understand that the Spanish government has issued a flat that all correspondents found on the side of the rebellion down there shall be tied to a stake and burned to death as traitors."

I have been thinking about this and wondering if the American newspapers will not send their war correspondents who want to go to Japan down there. I see that 'Cockeril' is still lingering in Tokyo having a jolly good time of it and writing about the pretty girls who dwell in that delectable land. Colonel Ed Barrett, of The Constitution, has safely escaped within the first editorial rooms of the paper he represents and Colonel Creelman, of The New York World, who was in the war from the start to the fall of Port Arthur, is writing pretty sketches about Atlanta, where there was a war thirty years ago. "Now, why is it Colonel Creelman and Colonel Barrett are not off to the war—a war which seems to get hotter as the days get cooler? I would like to read what they would say about the war down there on the island, particularly if they got on the side of the rebels. I would bet my life if they were caught by the Spanish government that they would get away and live to tell the story. They have been in wars before and know how to pull through."

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Brunswick Times has the following: "If Irwin and Wilcox counties, with their quarter million dollars worth of lands, which by improvement will increase three times their value, and then add the money to paying manufacturing industries, the showing will run up to a million dollars—increased by the independent increase of valuations, which may be safely placed at another million. That is what immigration will do."

The Griffin News says: "Last year Georgia sent corn to feed the starving Nebraskans; this year the corn crop is so great in Nebraska that the birds will not bud. A Georgia editor says the abundance is probably accounted for by the fact that they used seed from Georgia."

The Marietta Journal has this paragraph: "Is it possible that anything can surpass this intolerable hot weather?" asked one perplexing citizen of another. "Yes, just wait till our campaign for mayor's election gets well under way and you'll find that you're in the Arctic ocean sitting on an iceberg during a blizzard."

Atlanta, Ga., says of Hattie: "Hattie is a beautiful girl, but she is a poor creature."

THE CHIEF DECLINED

Chairman Johnson Requested Him To Issue a Statement to the Press.

PEOPLE TALK ABOUT POLICE

Leading Citizens All Agree with The Constitution in What It Has Said About the Department.

An interesting conversation took place yesterday morning at the police headquarters between Mr. George Johnson, chairman of the board of police commissioners, and Chief of Police Connolly.

The conversation was not a long one, and it was opened by Mr. Johnson, who made a request upon the chief for a statement to the effect that Mr. Johnson, as chairman of the board, had never interfered with the chief in the discharge of his duties as chief of police in any way.

Chief Connolly, in response to the request of the chairman, the board and declined to give the letter requested or to make any written statement about the matter whatever.

It is said that the chairman insisted upon a compliance with his request and that the chief positively and emphatically declined to give anything in the way of a statement.

The situation at police headquarters was the talk of the city yesterday and everywhere the condition of affairs was deplored. The Constitution's position on the matter was approved by every one who was heard to talk on the subject and there were many who talked. It is generally conceded by the people that the police and the detective departments of the city are in bad shape and that something must be done to improve the situation and that it must be done quickly. Some place the blame wholly with the board of commissioners and all demand that the board should harmonize and give Atlanta the police protection to which Atlanta is entitled. If it is not harmony among the members of the board that is needed, then the members should make any sacrifice or concession that is necessary to secure what is needed to give the city the police protection that it should have. That there is something wrong and that no member of the board will consent to admit that the fault is his is equally certain. If there were a necessity to prove that a better system could easily be proven by the frequent robberies that have taken place right in the heart of the city within the past few days.

Only yesterday morning two men were held up within less than six blocks of police headquarters and relieved of what they had about them, within a shorter distance a smooth confidence game was worked right under the nose of a patrolman. Monday morning about 1 o'clock a stranger in the city was made to throw up his hands near the corner of Levee and Mitchell streets and deliver his watch and chain and a purse containing several dollars in money. The robbery was committed within a few feet of bright lights and in one of the sections of the city where there are many residences. On Sunday night a visitor was made to give up his purse and watch on Luckie street almost within the shadow of the First Baptist church. A few nights ago a newspaper man visiting the city was within a few blocks of police headquarters when a man, under the influence of liquor, was accompanied by a man who personated an officer and demanded that the drunken man accompany him to police headquarters. The drunken man consented quietly and walked along with the man until a point was reached where the light was not so bright. It was then that the man who was personating an officer demanded the drunken man's money, saying that that would prevent him from going to the station house. The drunken man gave up his money and the fellow was making off when the newspaper man reported the matter to the police. The officer listened to the statement of the man who had made the arrest and took the names of the two men, instructing them to appear at police headquarters the next morning.

Case after case could be cited if it were needed to show that good work is not being done for some cause.

During the day yesterday The Constitution talked to many prominent Atlantians about the matter and every one voiced the sentiment of The Constitution Sunday morning. Some went a great deal further than The Constitution, and in every instance there was a demand for some change which would better the condition of affairs. Men who are known the city over and who have had occasion to study the police system have talked on the subject and they all demand a change of some kind.

What Atlantians Say.

Mr. John Tyler Cooper, once mayor of Atlanta, declares that it is time for something to be done. It was Mr. Cooper who secured the legislation making the mayor of the city an ex-officio member of the board of police commission and the work was done when Mr. Cooper was a member of the board of aldermen and before he was elected mayor. No man in the city knows more about the needs and requirements of the police department than Mr. Cooper and no one knows better the work that is required of the department than he. Referring to the trouble yesterday he said:

"I don't know who is to blame for the condition of affairs, but that a bad condition of affairs does exist there is no doubt whatever. If it is because the members of the board can't agree, then it is time for them to forget their differences and work all together for the city of Atlanta. I was on the board as an ex-officio member. That was the time that seventeen or eighteen men were given the bounce. It took us a long time to organize the board and then a long time to get the force that was selected. But the minute that was done all differences were forgotten and we went to work as one man and no better police department was ever given the city. Just who is to blame I don't know, but I do know that some one is to blame and sooner the evil is remedied the better it will be for all."

Mr. Stockell has a word.

"I am sorry that any such trouble exists," said Mr. H. C. Stockell, "and I shall be glad when it is removed. If I had

the vice the existence of the police department should be on us now. I think the police department should be handled just like the fire department. Joyner is his own boss and that is the way it should be with the police department.

"If the Constitution was ever right it is right in this fight. The force is certainly one of the worst handicapped. I ever saw and the sooner those who are retarding the work get out of the way the better it will be for every one. I want to see the work go on until the defect is remedied."

Other Citizens Talk.

"I think," said Mr. Hollis Boynton, "that the Constitution was about right and that the evils should be made right in some way. If the board is to blame for the condition of affairs then it is time for the members to get together and fix matters up as they should be. A disorganized police department is something Atlanta can't have just now."

"If I had written the editorial in The Constitution Sunday morning it could not have been to my fancy more than it was. It was one of the best things I ever read and I want to see the matter kept up until the needed improvements in the department are made."

"The best thing that can be done," said Mr. Johnson, "is to take the police department out of politics. As long as there is a board of police commission there is sure to be more or less politics in the selection of the force. The city should have one of the best forces it has ever had. My idea is that no one should know any of the members of the detective force are. As it is, it is known by all. If I were a member of the board of commissioners I wouldn't care whether the laboring man or the white man I hired. If he was a good man I would keep him. I think there is room for a great deal of improvement and that improvement should be made now."

"I think," said Colonel W. H. Hines, "that the people of Atlanta are entitled to the best police protection that can be given, and it is the duty of the board to see that the people are given the protection that is needed. I think The Constitution is on the right line and if I know the people at the head of that paper they will never stop until they accomplish what the people want."

"It seems to me," said Dr. Joe Jacobs, "that the police service has never been worse than it is right now, and it should have a change. I don't know just what should be done, but I do know that it is impossible to do it. The Constitution is doing the same thing for the people now that it always has done, and it is receiving the praise of the people as it should. I have never heard anything talked of as much as that editorial, and if the police commissioners take the advice given them in the same spirit it was given the evil will soon be removed."

"It is impossible," said Colonel L. P. Thomas, "to manage a large body of men if every one who happens to be an officer wants to be in command. Suppose every one who holds a position in a regiment of the army should be in command, what would the result be? I would like to see the trouble adjusted in some way."

The Chief Should Rule.

"I think the police force should be handled by the chief," said Mr. W. T. Connerly, "and the question he is given the authority that he should have the better it will be for every one."

"If Connolly would take hold of the force like Joyner has taken the fire department," said Mr. M. L. Collier, "there would be no trouble about the matter. The truth is, the board of police commissioners appear to want the whole thing, and Connolly, who has been one of the best men in this place I ever saw, hardly knows what to do. If he is given the opportunity he will make as good a chief as the country has ever had."

Mr. W. P. Hill, once a member of the council from the fourth ward, writes a card which is quite interesting. It reads:

"Editor Constitution—Is it true that the political factions existing in our board of police commissioners have made it impossible for that body to do good work?"

"The question has been constantly before the people of Atlanta since last March, and every few days some petty quarrel among the commissioners is the chief topic of the newspapers, until the people have become thoroughly disgusted with the actions of the police board. The primary duties of preserving good order, prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals have been neglected, and the question of which faction shall control seems to be dominant."

The latest farce from this distracted body is their action in regard to the Pinkerton detective, upon the application of the committee from the Federation of Trades to have said detective removed from duty. The law that was passed in reference to the employment of foreign detectives had no reference whatever to a case like the one involving the employment of the Pinkerton detective.

"The act of the legislature was passed in 1880 at the instance of the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and their purpose was to prevent these men from being employed as 'spotters' by the police. Pinkerton's men were dishonest, and would make charges against them, in order to keep in the employment of the railroad, without probable cause. But the act itself has in these few years become a law of riot or unusual disturbance, or in other instances not provided for by law. Now, who will say that at this time, when thousands of people are coming to the city, that the law should be violated of this law to employ a Pinkerton detective to point out the pickpockets, burglars and thieves who are looting here and plunder and rob the people; or even to be sworn in as a detective for regular duty, such would be a violation of the law a letter or spirit."

"I cannot believe that the action of this committee voices the true sentiment of the Federation of Trades."

"The legislature had no such intention in passing the act; it is simply folly to say that they did."

"But mark the action of this police board! It was published in the papers that the Federation of Trades would demand that Conway be dismissed, and then one faction in the board tried to shift the responsibility of his employment on the other. They had acted wisely, selected a good man, he was doing good work, had detected and caught a dozen or more professional crooks, and when the matter of his employment finally came up at a meeting of the board they made no attempt to sustain their action, which was wise and lawful, but a member of the other faction, not to be outdone, in thoughtful consideration to the Federation of Trades, introduces a resolution to dismiss the Pinkerton detective forthwith, and for once the action of the board was unanimous!"

"If it has come to pass that this board, our bulwark of peace and good order, will surrender at the behest of a committee for the reasons which must be apparent to every one, who can foretell the direful results? Such harmony as this will breed discord and strife, riot and bloodshed, and may the Good Lord deliver us from the evils thereof!"

"If the police board was not contaminated with politics we would have good government. As it is now constituted it will never be freed from the political entanglements that so easily beset it. The people ought to petition the legislature to abolish the board of police commissioners and elect a chief of police to take charge of the entire department and run it on the same principles that Chief Joyner does the fire department, and not till then will you see a police force worthy of this proud and progressive city. Very respectfully, WILLIAM P. HILL."

"Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1915."

Chairman Johnson's Card.

The members of the board of police commissioners are all quite reticent about the matter. None of them care to talk about it, but Mr. Johnson, the chairman, has a card in which he gives his

more efficient department cannot be found to the number of men in the department in the United States. They are fearless in the discharge of their duty and vigilant in every respect. They are the only force in the department to give full protection to the citizens is that we have too many of them."

"Now, in regard to the chief of police," said Mr. Johnson, "I will say that the very day I was elected chairman of the board I told him that I expected him to be chief, and that I would not act in that capacity, as I was elected chairman of the board; and up to the present time I know myself nor any other officer in the department. There is none whatever between the men and officers."

"In regard to the instructions given Captain Connolly a few days ago, Commissioner Branham did instruct the chief of police to have the rules enforced in regard to locking up the dockets and allowing no complaints or charges to be taken against the board by the citizens, and judge can't complain because the officers for the police department were the officers for the prisoners."

"I had a consultation with the chief and asked him what the custom was, and he told me that it was to allow the citizens to be given to the press and that any one who was arrested should be given the opportunity to be heard by the board. I asked him if he wanted it to remain as it had been."

"Now, if Commissioner Branham had made his complaint to me instead of the chief of police, I would not be serving two masters. I am responsible to the board and to the citizens, and I cannot give the citizens the opportunity to be heard by the board, as I am responsible to the board and to the citizens. I am responsible to the board and to the citizens, and I cannot give the citizens the opportunity to be heard by the board, as I am responsible to the board and to the citizens."

"The chairman is the chief executive officer of the board. It is his duty to require the officers of the city and the rules governing the police department. When the board is not in session he shall represent the board in all official capacities that may arise where same are fully provided by rules governing the police department, and he shall stand as a rule or order until the next meeting of the board, at which time the same shall be ratified or rejected by a majority of the board, or rejected by same."

"If every commissioner would live up to this rule there would be no trouble in the board. For twelve months I sat on the board as a commissioner and not one suggestion or charge was made against me, but would make my suggestions where it was to the benefit of the department in a meeting of the board, and there only."

"Now, regarding the interview in this morning's Constitution, I will say in the first place, that Mr. Milt Camp positively denies having had any interview with any reporter. The second thing that I will say is that the police department is that it is impossible to give full protection to the people as we should with the present force. I have asked frequently and spent a great deal of time seeing the members of council to get the police department reorganized. The council very generously appropriated six thousand dollars for more police protection during the month of September. In their wisdom, refused to concur in their action. I will say further that should any one come forward and demand a guarantee to give protection to the people as they should have it. The force is too small at present to give any guarantee of protection, as we have only about four in each ward, and it is impossible for those men to protect the territory as it should be done."

"Regarding the Hon. Fulton Colville, who says that if the police department were handled any better than it is now, it is time for it to have a change, I will say to the gentleman that he has been misled by some defeated candidate or sorehead. The department, as every officer will tell you, is working hard and doing good work. The records will show that there were over thirteen hundred cases made during the month of September. If he is advertising that the department is demoralized, I want to say that the people who come forward to demand a change in that condition will be sadly disappointed. I would like for the gentleman to consult any one of the members of the board or any commissioner on the board as to whether the department is not working as well now as it ever did. The gentlemen who have been criticizing the police department are doing more harm than good."

"In regard to the exposition force I will say that there is not a more vigilant set of men in Atlanta than the police. A captain noted for his integrity and ability to manage men and see that they do their duty in command, and that Captain Henry Jennings. I think that we should have at least twenty more of the police on the exposition grounds."

"I hope that no more unjust criticisms will be given through the press and that the council will act on my suggestion about having the charter amended and elect one more commissioner so there will be no deadlock in the future in the board. In conclusion I will say to the disappointed officer and citizen that—

"When through life serenely they have passed
And landed their frail bark beyond life's seas,
May their eternal lot be cast with those
Who know no sorrow and can feel no pain."

—G. E. JOHNSON,
"Chairman Board Police Commissioners."

BROKE HIS LEG.

A Negro Struck by an Exposition Train and Knocked Off the Track.

Henry Briscoe, a negro workman at the exposition grounds, was struck by a train in the Georgia railroad yards near Butler street last night and knocked down. He was in the employment of the railroad, and was hit by one of the Southern Railroad Company's exposition trains. The negro says that he was standing on one of the tracks when the train came, and that he was struck on the head and back. He was knocked partly down an embankment near Butler street. Officer Grant sent the negro to the hospital, where his injuries were attended to. It was thought that the negro was killed, but he recovered. The negro said that the train which struck him did not stop. The number of the train and engineer could not be learned.

For General Debility

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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MUST NOT OPEN.

That Is What the Ministers Say of the Exposition Sunday Opening.

THEY DISCUSS BEER LICENSES

The Attention of the Grand Jury Will Be Called to the Granting of Beer and Whisky Privileges.

The ministers of the city held three meetings yesterday. The Methodist ministers met in the study of Dr. Hopkins in Trinity church, the Baptist preachers held an interesting Monday meeting in the hall of the American Baptist Publication Society and the Evangelical Association discussed the Moody movement for several hours.

The Methodist ministers' meeting was especially interesting, as the matter of testing the legality of selling whisky at the exposition grounds was entered into. At the last meeting of the ministers of this denomination a special committee was appointed to ascertain if the beer and whisky license recently granted certain concessionaires at the exposition was legal. This committee made its report at the meeting yesterday.

The committee consisted of Rev. E. M. Stanton and Dr. J. W. Heidt. These gentlemen stated that they had investigated the legality of the license, and from the information received by them did not think the license was legal, and stated that it was not in accordance with the law to sell spirituous drinks on the grounds. Dr. Heidt stated that his committee had consulted with several lawyers, and though the exposition grounds had been incorporated under police protection, the opinions he had received did not carry with this incorporation the right to sell drinks.

The report of the committee was discussed at length and several ministers addressed the meeting. Some thought that the exposition company should be enjoined from selling the drinks, while others were of the opinion that this action on the part of the ministers was not the proper thing just at the present time. The positions taken by the different ministers brought on quite a lengthy discussion and the matter was viewed from every standpoint. Dr. Robins suggested that the attention of the grand jury be called to the matter, and that they be asked to investigate the matter.

Dr. Robins embodied his suggestion in a motion, which was unanimously carried. The matter will be presented to the grand jury at an early date. In the meantime, the ministers will await the investigation of the jury.

The question as to the opening of the gates of the exposition on Sunday was discussed at length. All were opposed to the opening, and thought that the exposition should be closed every Sabbath and during the business days of the week. While the discussion was in progress, a resolution thanking the exposition directors for closing the gates on Sunday was prepared and afterwards read. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Robins then stated that he was afraid that the position of the Methodist ministers in regard to the Moody movement had been misunderstood. He thought the public should be informed of the true condition of affairs, and for this reason offered a resolution to the end that the ministers and churches of the Methodist denomination were thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and joined most heartily with all others in doing their part toward securing the services of the eminent evangelist.

Moody Is Coming.

When the Methodist ministers adjourned the Evangelical Association was called to order.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, president of the association, stated that the work of raising the funds with which the Moody movement is to be erected was progressing slowly, but surely. While he was greatly encouraged to believe that there would be no serious difficulty in securing the entire amount needed, he was of the opinion that the ministers were a little slow in their work. He wanted everybody to bestir themselves. In order that the amount might be raised in a shorter time, he thought the vernacular begun just as soon as the contract was let.

Dr. Hawthorne addressed the meeting, and said that Atlanta could not afford to have the movement fail. He knew the same time that Moody would surely come, as too much money had been raised to permit of the failure of the movement, yet he did not want the impression to go out that it was a difficult matter to get the funds in the hands of the committee. He said that Moody would be a great power for good just at this time when the city was filled with temptations, and the very best way to fight the devil was through the means of Christianity.

Dr. Robins, of the West End church, said that he did not know of the first minister of the city who refused to help, and he thought the condition of the Methodist church should be explained so that no one would be misled on the subject. The Methodist church was preparing to attend the annual conference meeting, and their hands were burdened with this work. Notwithstanding the increased work, he knew the Methodist ministers had been earnestly working in the raising of funds. The Sunday opening of the exposition was again discussed and the ministers placed themselves upon record as bitterly opposed to any such action on the part of the exposition directors. Dr. McDonald, of the Second church, did not like the reports he had been hearing about the opening of the gates, and hoped that the matter could be forever silenced. The good people of Atlanta and the state would rise up in arms, he said, if the exposition was opened on the Sabbath.

A resolution submitted by Mayor King in favor of the late hours for saloons was passed. The sentiment of those present at the meeting was very decided, and the mayor was highly commended for his work on the subject. The ministers thought he did exactly right.

After the usual amount of routine work the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Meeting of the Baptist Preachers.

The regular Monday morning meeting of the Baptist ministers of the city was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the American Baptist Publication Society. The reports from the pastors were read and other routine work was transacted. The Sunday opening was discussed and other questions of interest claimed the attention of the meeting.

After a short session the meeting adjourned and the ministers attended the meeting of the Evangelical Association.

George Latham,

Will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton, Clayton, Campbell, Carroll, Cowley, De Kalb, Douglas, Gwinnett, Hardee, Henry, Jones, Madison, McIntosh, Mitchell, Monroe, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Peach, Pickens, Polk, Putnam, Richmond, Rockdale, Spalding, Wilkes, and Wilcox counties, Georgia.

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LAST DAY'S WORK

The National Baptist Convention Completed Its Work Last Night.

THE DELEGATES LEAVE TODAY

The Affairs of the Convention are in Splendid Condition—New Impetus Given Their Work.

After a most profitable and interesting session of one week the National Baptist convention adjourned last night to meet next year at St. Louis.

The session has been a very important one and the work that has been accomplished is greater than has ever been done at any one session before. One of the chief features of the session in Atlanta was the consolidation of the three bodies that have heretofore had under their control the religious affairs of the denomination.

When the session was called to order last week the question of consolidating the



C. C. MORRIS, Elected President of the Big African Missionary Convention Yesterday.

boards was discussed. This merging of the denominational interests has been the object of the convention for many years, and it has in the past always been opposed from certain factions. The question was ably discussed this time and the leading ministers of the colored race favored the change. After quite a heated argument the change was made. Repudiation of the new convention, which embodies all three, were elected.

Last night the convention adjourned and the next session will be held in St. Louis. The greater portion of the delegates will leave for their homes this morning, though a large number will remain over and visit the exposition.

Three boards, known as the foreign mission board, located at Louisville, the home mission board, located at Little Rock, and the board of education, located at Washington, have all been consolidated into the one general convention, which has been called the National Baptist convention. Each board will be appointed by a general executive board that will have special supervision of the interests of the denomination. These boards will have charge of the work of the convention and will direct all of its management during the year.

At the session of the new convention Saturday evening the following officers were elected: President, Rev. E. C. Morris, D.D., Helena, Ark., with a vice president from each state; secretary, William H. Steward, Louisville, Ky.; assistant secretary, Rev. S. T. Clanton, D.D., New Orleans, La.; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. L. Dart, A. M., Charleston, S. C.; statistical secretary, Rev. S. N. Voss, Richmond, Va.; treasurer, Rev. E. J. Fisher, Atlanta, Ga.

The Session Yesterday. Yesterday morning the convention assembled in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. for the opening exercises. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. A. R. Griggs and W. H. Hearn.

Place of the next annual meeting was discussed at length. As the convention is one of the largest bodies that has ever been organized by the negroes, there were many cities that wanted to secure the place of meeting. Charlotte and New Orleans were eager to secure the meeting of the convention, but it was finally decided to go to St. Louis. The convention will meet in the First Baptist church in that place. The decision was made unanimously and all present were perfectly satisfied at the selection.

The remainder of the morning session was consumed in discussing matters of general interest that pertained to the interest of the denomination. Several speakers addressed the meeting on the future of the church and the prosperity of the colored race. The unanimity of the convention was spoken of and it was maintained that before the work had been accomplished as easily as it has been at the session just closed. The delegates came imbued with the enthusiasm of the work, and the responsibility of the work was great, and they determined before leaving their churches that everything that they could possibly do to advance the mission of the church in the world should be done. At the session, the convention has been very fortunate in having the best speakers of the denomination to address the meetings, and it is probable that this increased enthusiasm has been a potent factor in the ease with which the work was done.

At the afternoon session Rev. C. T. Walker, D.D., of Augusta, presided. A committee was appointed to arrange a program for the proper observance of Baptist day at the exposition Thursday.

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Isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline. These advertisements

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BIBLE "UP TO DATE"

Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon Discovers That Cain and Abel Were Americans.

SPHINX'S RIDDLE GUESSED

G. M. McCrie Finds the Bible an Allegory of a New Sex Relationship and Predicts a Prophet.

This is an age of biblical investigation, and new interpretations of the scriptures appear every hour. No matter what our notions of such matters may be, one is pretty sure in these days to find some one who is making a new discovery. It is to be pretty much a matter of paying your bookseller and getting the kind of doctrine you like best.

Here are a couple of novelties in this line. Both are nothing quite new and interesting, and are altogether extraordinary, not to say startling.

Both productions are just in type. In one a writer for The Twentieth Century endeavors to show that the entire Bible is only an allegory, mainly of the sex relation. In the other, a book not yet out—a sketch of which is published in the current Review of Reviews—the author describes the discovery of the ruins of Eden in Yucatan, makes Abel's widow the builder of the Egyptian sphinx, dates all civilization and ancient learning from Central America, and makes of the Sphinx a monument to the historical account of the destruction of the (old) world.

Mr. R. O'Sullivan, British vice consul at Pemba, is the author of the latter work, which is a most extraordinary story. Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon, who has spent twelve years of study among the ruins of early civilization in Yucatan, is the discoverer.

Considerable introductory space is devoted to a description of the arduous labors of the discoverer and his devoted wife among the ruins of Yucatan. There he found innumerable hieroglyphics and a wonderful manuscript, which took years for him to decipher, but which finally proved to represent the language of the ancient Quiches of Guatemala, the lineal descendants of the Mayas, the first tribe of men.

Reading the history of the Mayas in the graven hieroglyphics of Yucatan, Dr. Le Plongeon came across the story of Cain and Abel. To be sure they were not so called, but there is no doubt, says the learned doctor, that they are identical with some of the biblical narrative.

The Sphinx's Riddle Guessed at Last. It seems that King Can, who must have been Adam, had three sons named respectively Cay, Aco and Coh, and two daughters, Moe and Nite. Aco, it seems, was Cain, and Coh was Abel, for both were against Coh and slew him, and endeavored to seize his wife, Moe, for, probably because there were no other women in the world, Aco had married his sister.

There is a great deal of further detail in the story, all of which is told by innumerable carvings and hieroglyphics. After the murder of Coh there was civil war, the opposing forces, finally won the widow's hand. But Moe built a magnificent mausoleum to Coh, her first husband, and part of this stands yet, and Dr. Le Plongeon has photographed it.

From certain manuscripts with the explorer found in temples extraordinarily old he learned that Moe finally emigrated to Egypt, where she was doubtless the mother of the Egyptian race, and where she erected a similar monument to the deceased Coh.

This monument, Dr. Le Plongeon says, is the famous and inscrutable sphinx. He introduces in this article a vast deal of argument, archaeological and philological, to prove this connection between the early Yucatan civilization and that of ancient Egypt.

Then comes the story of the deluge. That also occurred in Yucatan, it appears, and Dr. Le Plongeon has unearthed the record of it. Here it is, as told in the Troana manuscript, which he discovered: "In the year, Kan, on the 13th Muur, in the month Zuc, there occurred terrible earthquakes, which continued without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The country of the hills of mud, the land of Mu, was sacrificed. Being twice upheaved it suddenly disappeared during the night. The basin being continually shaken by volcanic forces. Being confined these caused the land to sink and to rise several times and in various places. At last the surface gave way and ten countries were torn asunder and scattered. United to withstand the force of the convulsions they sank with their 64,000 of inhabitants 8,000 years before the writing of this book."

Mystery of Atlantis Also Solved. And this brings us up to Dr. Le Plongeon's final great discovery, namely, the origin of the Greek alphabet, which he claims is nothing more or less than the Egyptian alphabet.

He establishes that "sacred mysteries practiced by the Mayas from remote ages were identical in rites and symbols with the sacred mysteries of Egypt and India. The temples of Yucatan, he says, were identical in plan with those of Egypt, and there are unnumbered indications that the worship of serpents and elephants, which was practiced in the east, was also practiced among the Mayas. The mastodon was known to the Mayas.

New Prophet To Preach Sexes. The other Biblical novelty is a magazine article by Mr. G. M. McCrie, entitled, "At the Close of the Century." He declares that he has discovered the real meaning of the Scriptures.

"It is a book," he says, "which, though found in every cottage home, is one of the inner and hidden significance of which nine-tenths of modern Englishmen are themselves profoundly ignorant. For, read between the lines and with competent reference to conditions of authorship, this selfsame volume—Old and New Testament alike—is known, though it is only a few years in this educated age, as primarily a book of sex relations, and not a revelation of Deity, not a present day guide of life, not an evangel, but an allegory throughout—an allegory, mainly, of the sex relation. Of course it is easy to miss this aspect entirely. He predicts the coming of a new prophet, who will reveal the mysteries of this sex relationship to men.

"It will be for him to reveal how transcendently the sex question, in respect of human well-being, dominates all others; how this fact comes of us only in the form of dim, lingering passions, legends of a time in the remote past when mankind were not sexually segregated, as now, of a primal sexuality, from which we have apparently blotted, but which is now being gradually revealed, and which is a degradation, call it what you will, an old time sexual union, which is now being faintly recalled, and which is a shadow, which will be a light."

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and of the higher and lower worlds; of the Pneuma, blowing where it listeth, breathing into dull humanity its eternal life, from Eden to the Pentecostal Day—in a word, of the mysteries of the ages, a record which runs, like a silver thread, through our Scriptures, from Genesis to the Apocalyptic vision.

AN ARKANSAN IN ATLANTA.

Joseph M. Brown Surprises Him. Reminiscence of Henry W. Grady.

M. L. de Malher, Atlanta Letter in Arkansas Gazette. Before the end of resounding arms has died away and martial music gives place again to strains that inspire love of home and native land it were, perhaps, a grateful thought to our people to mention that here in Georgia the name of Arkansas is always associated with that of men and arms, and that the soldiers of the state have and their troops always assigned to the brightest pages in their local history of the civil war. Indeed, a fine illustration of this fact came under the personal notice of the writer on last Saturday.

Having business dealings with the general traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad the gentleman was kind enough to mention that he was the owner of an oil portrait of General Cleburne.

Painted at his order since the war, which surviving members of his staff and close friends pronounced the best picture of the hero of the Georgia campaign extant. The gentleman is Joseph M. Brown, son of "Joe Brown," governor of Arkansas, and "Joe Brown" afterwards United States senator. He is the author of a celebrated illustrated handbook entitled "The Mountain Campaigns in Georgia," and growing out of the collection and study of material for his book he has just been elected a champion of the Arkansas soldier above that of all troops who took part in the series of stubborn conflicts which gave to the annals of war such bloody names as Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Kingdome, Rocky Face, Dalton, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Kennesaw mountain and Atlanta.

Let the reader fancy himself in the writer's place when the meeting with Mr. Brown was brought about. The gentleman is the most exact historical writer of the south, at the same time he is the active head of his road, one of the best appointed systems in the United States.

The business had with him needed neither his business nor his historical knowledge, but from his mass of official correspondence he delivered himself upon the subject of General Cleburne and the Arkansas troops under him in a strain of praise and admiration sufficient to have made every soldier of the Arkansas state proud enough of Arkansas to forget all slight or neglect of the common history of the day. This is not all. Growing out of the interview with the distinguished gentleman, who is also man of large views, it is probable that his portrait of General Cleburne and other war paintings executed for him will be loaned to the Arkansas department of the exposition. Indeed, taking it all together, would it not be a gracious thing for the ladies of Arkansas to do—send the gentleman one of the handsomest tributes of Arkansas flowers it is possible to collect, in acknowledgement of his historical tribute and personal admiration of the gallant Cleburne and the Arkansas troops?

There is more than this, the citizen of our state would be recreant to Arkansas who in coming here did not make it a point to call on the gentleman and thank him as our people can only do.

In connection with the subject of General Cleburne's portrait it should also be said that at home we evidently do not understand how our Arkansas heroes of the civil war stand in the world's judgment of southern valor. Great heavens, think of it, and hide our heads in shame over our ignorance of the fact. The only apotheosis of the hero in the great cyclopaedia of the battle of Chickamauga is that of General Pat Cleburne and his Arkansas troops. This distinction was arrived at by common consent of the generals of both armies and the painter therefore left no alternative but to do so. The fact is that in the faces of the vast and grand picture and the faces of General Cleburne and his men painted actually from portraits supplied by surviving friends and comrades. It is pronounced by all who attended the dedication of the Chickamauga park as the greatest and most remarkable of all cyclopaedias, and taken together with other attractions to invite a stopover at Chattanooga. Every Arkansas coming to the exposition should make the great painting a Mecca for their pilgrim steps. It will do them and their generation good until their dying day to realize how great their patriot sires and friends are held in the world's estimation of valor on the battlefield.

Having, during the stay at Atlanta, taken up the subject of the lamented Henry W. Grady, and the theme is an endless one, I have been thinking of the fact that twenty-four years ago more than anything else bespoke the kindly instincts of the man and gentleman and by which his greatness of character was reinforced.

His last stay in Atlanta was at Rome, Ga. An impetuous newspaper man had struck and instinctively sought out Mr. Grady. He was a fellow of good address, and evidently a gentleman either of birth or education, but flat broke, and so to speak, all dressed. His story was straight forward.

"Mr. Grady, I am a newspaper man and a total stranger in your town and state. I feel as tough as I look. It will scarcely be for you how it happens that I am in this plight. I am without money and have had but two meals in four days. Will you kindly help me? I need food badly and I

need to clean up."

body and soul to other; and when I can do so, I will give you work that I can do."

There were three of us in the sanctum, Mr. Grady, Colonel Shanklin, his partner who had charge of the mechanical end of their paper, and the writer, who was at the time Mr. Grady's guest. Mr. Grady sized up his man for an instant, and without further hesitation or any question emptied the contents of his pocket, evidently a good sum, into the fellow's hand. The poor fellow seemed dazed, and in his gratitude put his disengaged hand over that of Mr. Grady as if he wished to detain it. Both men by this time looked each other directly in the face. Neither could speak for the reason that there were tears in their eyes and tears in their throats. Colonel Shanklin broke for the composing room, keeping his face averted as he left. The writer was compelled to walk to the window to see how the weather was getting on. And though it was all over in less time than it takes to describe the incident, to one looking on at least it seemed somewhat that the whole world was akin, and that somehow benisons of love and peace and good will had descended upon all who were in the room at the time.

ORDERED FROM RUSSIA.

Baldwin Works Making Locomotives for Russian Railroads.

Philadelphia, September 20.—The increasing ability of American manufacturers to compete successfully in the markets of the world has just been demonstrated by the Baldwin locomotive works of this city, whose managers are rejoicing in a large contract for engines for Russian railroads. For many years the Baldwin people have been able to sell their engines in Central and South America, in Australia, and Japan and in other distant countries, but they have never been able to secure a sure foothold in European countries where the English type of locomotive has always been preferred to the American.

This prejudice has at last apparently been broken down. Contracts just received by the Baldwin works call for forty locomotives, twenty each for passenger and freight service. They will be delivered with the least possible delay and with the orders already on hand will keep the big Baldwin establishment busy for the rest of the year.

The names of the Russian railways for which the engines are to be built have been withheld by the firm, but as the government controls practically all the railways of that country the contract may be said to have come from the government. This order, taken in connection with that given to the Bethlehem Iron Company for large quantities of armor plate for Russian warships, shows the friendly feeling of the czar for American manufacturers. The Baldwin locomotive works recently built several engines for the Trans-Siberian railroad, which is also controlled by the Russian government. The forty more engines to be constructed will be of the heavy type and will be Vancian's compounds. As petroleum is used principally for fuel for the Russian locomotives, the engines will be adapted for the burning of oil instead of coal.

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